



# Lend a Hand

## RECORD OF PROGRESS.

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JOHN VISHER.

Vol. XVIII.

JANUARY, 1897.

No. 1.

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# LEND A HAND.

VOLUME XVIII

## A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

**T**HIS journal gives interesting and intelligible accounts of successful effort in all parts of the country for the relief of poverty, the prevention of pauperism, the diminution of crime, the elevation of the Indian races, and, in general, the advance of social order.

Its correspondence abroad is large, and it has the assistance at home of many of our best writers.

It gives adequate attention to our local charities in Boston. But its work is national, and its circulation extends to all parts of the country. Its correspondence is so extensive that we are able to secure information as to successful effort in all parts of America.

The conductors try to present the subjects discussed in such form as shall enlist general interest. It is not a journal of the science of social economy; it is rather a record of successful effort.

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# LEND A HAND.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

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Vol. XVIII.

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Eleven years ago, on the first of January, LEND A HAND offered the service to its readers and to the country which its name implies.

As with this number a new series of the magazine begins, we may review its history and the plans of the editors and their success, so far as to make sure how their work may be improved in the future, and this without violating its second motto. Every one may look back for lessons to help him the better to look forward.

The plan of the magazine was suggested at a meeting of the Lend a Hand Clubs of the city of New York and their neighbors, at the house of Mr. Atwater in Lexington Avenue in the winter of 1885. Committees were then formed who carried forward their work so far that in the summer of that year the plan was agreed upon, and Mr. Douglas of Brooklyn, a gentleman greatly esteemed in the charity work of that city, agreed to act as its editor. All these plans looked to its publication in the city of New York. The name of the magazine was agreed upon, and the coöperation was assured of many of those writers who have done most to give to it dignity and success.

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The sudden death of Mr. Douglas set back these plans, and, indeed, seemed to imperil the prospects of the enterprise. But so many persons had enlisted in it, that it could not be abandoned without serious effort to continue the plans, even without his assistance. And after some delay it was determined, for reasons of a merely temporary character, to transfer the office of publication to Boston. As by far the larger part of the subscribers were outside of New England another publication office was established in the city of New York. The journal has always been a national journal. And though the editor and one of the assistant editors have lived in Boston, and the office of publication has been there, other assistant editors have served the magazine in the cities of Washington, of New York, of Chicago, and Santa Barbara.

When there was some doubt whether the public demand would sustain a magazine on a plan as broad as ours, Mr. H. D. Watson, the enterprising publisher of Greenfield, assumed the risk of the enterprise. In 1895 a corporation was formed for its management, which has had the oversight of it until now.

Stated roughly, the plan was this: The Lend a Hand Societies, existing under different names in all parts of the world, had for two years maintained a little monthly journal, by which they had communicated with each other. It was believed by their officers, at the meeting at New York, which has been spoken of, that if a large journal, willing to meet their purposes, would open its pages to the wider study of charity work and of practical reform, a new and larger object would be attained.

It was hoped that the bureaus of the Associated Charities in different cities would be willing to combine their several local journals, so that the experience of Buffalo, for instance, might be of immediate service in Memphis, and that of Memphis in Boston. The well-organized society of the Associated Charities in Boston had at that time been in existence four years. Mr. Paine, the president, and Mrs.

Fields, the founder of that society, were both desirous that it should have an organ, published more frequently than the annual report. From the first they loyally gave their assistance to the new journal; a careful article by Mrs. Fields was in its first number. If this ideal could be carried out, and any magazine could present, once a month, to the American world, the work, in what is called the Associated Charity line, of Portland, Boston, Providence, Newport, Hartford, New York, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Memphis, Denver, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara, a very valuable addition would be made to the literature of practical philanthropy in the world. When *LEND A HAND* was started, there seemed some prospect that different organizations might unite in such a monthly journal; but the hope of that prospect has never been made real. In truth, the stronger an Associated Charity organization is, the more apt it is to be able to maintain its own monthly circular to its own local constituency. This monthly circular is too large, and indeed it goes into too many merely local details to answer the purpose of such a central journal as we have supposed, and as the founders of *LEND A HAND* hoped might be possible. All that can be expected from the chiefs of the bureaus of Associated Charity, which are, thank God, growing stronger and stronger with every year, is that they shall furnish, from time to time, accounts of any special enterprises which they have had in hand which have succeeded, and such general considerations on the subject as may be of use to all.

Another project which the writer of these lines had in mind has also proved impossible. The absolutely enormous amount of the separate annual reports of different charitable organizations had arrested his attention, as it has, of course, arrested the attention of all persons who have to do with active work in philanthropy. It cannot be expected that any public library shall receive these documents, far less can it be supposed that any individual can receive them and pre-

serve them from year to year. Yet it will frequently happen that a very important point is touched upon in the "annual report," which is read to a handful of people, is published in a few copies, perhaps ornamental, is sent to the very people who know the subject best, and goes, it is fair to say, to nobody else excepting to the offices of a few newspapers where it is overlaid by the masses of other current publications. It had been a favorite design of mine for twenty years to persuade the leaders of the most important local charities to condense severely their reports and print them in one journal, to be called "The Record of Progress." Such a plan would bring about what is much to be desired, —namely, the presentation of the work of a local society to persons whose attention had never been called to it. Instead of printing a report for the people who knew most of what the report contained, it would be printed for a much larger constituency.

In carrying out this plan it was the custom of LEND A HAND, for some years after its beginning, to publish a little abstract of each report of any society, whether small or large, which chose to send its report to our office. But the larger plan, which proposed that our office should become the printing office of hundreds of charitable societies through the country, could never be carried out. One society wishes to have its report printed in one type, another wishes it printed in another; this society has a favorite printer who has but one hand and a few types, and thinks to encourage him by sending him its annual report; another society chooses to have it done at the cheapest rates in some large and well-appointed office. And it is fair to say that any dreams which anybody indulged, that the great stack of annual reports which is thrown in upon the public annually might be in any sort winnowed out so that the wheat might come together and the chaff be thrown away, have been disappointed.

These failures have been the most striking of those which have been noted by the management of LEND A HAND in

eleven years. On the other hand, they have been greatly encouraged by manifold successes. The steady growth through the country of what is generally known as the Associated Charity movement, has been very encouraging. It is training every year more and more persons to intelligent and spirited relief of those who are in need, it is preventing more and more the wretchedness produced by indiscriminate almsgiving; while it makes a science of the relief of the poor, it introduces in a thousand forms methods where tenderness and Christian love can work their miracles, where such miracles were well-nigh impossible before. During the same years, the National Conference of Charities has developed its plans, and in its annual meetings has regularly brought together a large number of the persons who have most experience in the matters with which such journals as ours have to do. They have been encouraged by the mere sight of each other's faces, they have learned much from each other's experience, and, best of all, the community at large has understood that such matters are and must be in the hands of people who know what they are engaged in. It was well said of the late Dr. Samuel Griswold Howe that in his own life he changed the meaning of the word "philanthropist" as it was popularly applied in New England. The old definition of the word was, "A man with long hair who does not know what he is talking about." No such sneer as this is possible now. If any man knows what he is talking about, it is the well-equipped specialist who has charge of the insane, of the criminals, of the idiots, of the sick, or of the hungry, in a city or a state where conscientious men direct the appointments to public institutions. We have a right to say that in the eleven years since the foundation of this journal, the management of the great charitable and penal institutions of the country has ceased to drift in the directions laid out by the politicians, and that such management is entrusted more and more to competent men of large hearts, large experience, and with brains suf-

ficient to interpret the experience and to direct the action of the heart.

We had hoped—and in that hope we were not discouraged—that we might lay before the general public the best instructions of the annual reports of the various “institutions,” so called, in the principal civilized states of America. Of course, in a journal no larger than ours has been, it was impossible to do this completely. These reports of themselves make a library. They make a library so large that there is at this moment no public institution in America which receives them all and keeps them all and catalogues them all so that they can be referred to. This, we may say in passing, is a misfortune. But it has proved possible, in a journal no larger than ours, to print from month to month some of the most important suggestions made by leaders, recognized as leaders, in the great public “institutions.”

It must be remembered that the charge by the state of institutions for such purposes is yet in its infancy, even in countries called Christian. As lately as when Dickens wrote his book of hasty impressions of America, the mere fact that a state, with the machinery of political government, had engaged itself in the care of the blind or of the deaf, was a novelty, and he speaks of it as a curiosity. When John Howard, in the last century, made the governments of the world responsible for humanity in prisons, he was regarded in some quarters as a fanatic fool, and among those who spoke of him kindly he was regarded as an entire pioneer, although he was engaged in a service which Jesus Christ recommends in the most definite words. But even thus the general impression was that the state managed prisons simply for the purpose of repressing crime, and that a prison-keeper was to be looked upon as belonging to the same class with executioners. With the last century all this changes. As the objects of government are more and more thoughtfully defined, men are finding out that nations do not exist simply to make war against other nations, that rulers are not to be measured by their skill in extending territory. It ap-



pears rather that "nations exist that there may be happy homes." That there may be happy homes it is necessary that pauperism shall be abolished, that sickness shall be relieved, that the deaf, the dumb, the blind, and the insane shall be cared for. And it proves that it is best to give the charge of those who suffer to the state, because the state has the strong arm, and the state may command all the resources of the community. This is the great lesson. It may well prove, when history shall be written with a perspective of some hundred years, that it is the most important lesson which the nations of the world learned in the century which is just passing by.

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The new magazine was cordially welcomed. Its very first number achieved a success which may be called picturesque or dramatic, such as can seldom be traced in the fortunes of a review. The first article in the first number is an article on "A United States Prison,"—the prison for Indians in the Indian Territory. We had occasion lately to tell the curious story of this article and its success. When we were bringing together the staff of writers, who have so loyally and effectively given its reputation to *LEND A HAND*, Miss Anna Dawes, whose writings on sociology have been so important, asked the editor if he dared to print an article on this subject. His reply to her was, "What you dare to write, we dare to print." And thus this article became the first article in this journal. It received the distinguished honor, as our readers know, which perhaps no other article in any American journal ever received, that it was read aloud in the House of Representatives at Washington by the direction of the House, and afterwards in the United States Senate by the direction of the Senate. Its statements attracted immediate attention; a bill was at once drawn making sufficient appropriations for the erection of the national prison which now exists, was approved at once by the President, and before the year was over we had the pleasure of know-

ing that the abuses pointed out so strongly by Miss Dawes had been corrected, so far as men knew how. We have no wish nor occasion to repeat other stories of similar successes which have been attained by the writers who have honored us with their work and their confidence. But in this place it seems well to repeat this anecdote by way of encouragement to readers, subscribers, to writers, and to editors in the future, who may doubt what is the power of the printed word.

We look back with some pride even upon the first volume of the new journal. Among the authors who contributed to the first number and the next, beside Miss Dawes, were Mrs. Fields, Mr. John Graham Brooks, Mr. Rosenau, Miss Mary Lathbury, Mr. D. O. Kellogg, Miss Octavia Hill, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. A. B. Winsor, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, and Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, all of whom are still loyal co-workers in our enterprise. The late Mr. C. C. Painter represented the Indian work, and one of his striking articles appears in the first number. In the editorial staff, beside the writer of this article, were Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Davis, whose work is now so favorably known in the charge of the Silver Cross. As eleven years have gone by, we have published papers written in all parts of the country, by persons of equal distinction. We have been permitted to print in early issues some of the most important reports read at the Conferences of Charities; and, as we have said, such reflections as we have been able to make from the annual reports issued in the different states, generally confined to a very small circulation, have been welcomed with interest by many competent judges.

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At the beginning of a new series, we are now able to announce that the original plan of the journal has been resumed. That is, in future it will be published in the city of New York. It will be united with the *Charities Review*, under the editorial charge of Dr. Frederick H. Wines, to

whom our readers have been largely indebted. But the writer of these lines will coöperate to the best of his ability with Dr. Wines, acting under his direction in the editing of the united journal. The experience of the eleven years has shown that the Ten Times One Clubs must maintain their independent organ for the details of their work. The same years have shown how very wide is the field occupied by such journals as LEND A HAND and the *Charities Review*; and that with that enlargement of each which is now proposed in their union, this field can be more completely covered.

Our readers will congratulate themselves, and we certainly congratulate them, on this enlargement of the ability of the journal to meet the wishes with which it was founded and has been carried forward. We venture to ask all these readers to regard themselves as in a sort of coöperative enterprise, in which every one of them may contribute to the success of the whole,—a success which carries with it, not indirectly, an enlargement of the charitable work of the country, and the improvement, one may say, of the condition of mankind. To extend the circulation of this united journal in every part of the United States is to enable each part to help each other part. It helps each student of social life to point out successes and failures both to each other student. It has proved, to the surprise of some, perhaps, that the interests involved are the very largest interests of humanity. Under the oversight of the distinguished gentleman who has consented to take the charge of the united journal, we may be sure that there will be such a steady oversight of such interests in their relations with each other, and in the detail of daily duty, as has never been possible before.

EDWARD E. HALE.

## FARMERS' FRUIT OFFERING.

The Farmers' Fruit Offering is a unique charity. The Farmers from the country round contributed of their riches generously to the poor of the city of Boston. Benevolent people of the city contributed of their means to assist Ten Times One (the incorporated body of Lend a Hand Clubs) in the distribution. The story begins with the following letter:

BOSTON, MASS., December 21, 1896.

While at our country home in Milford, N. H., I saw that there was a great abundance of apples—a superfluity of them. One day it occurred to me that to send them to Boston where they could be distributed among the worthy poor would be a good plan. I wrote first to the Associated Charities, and received the answer that they had sent my letter to Mr. Rufus B. Tobey, who would assume full charge of the matter. In the same mail a very encouraging letter, saying that he could secure free freightage via Fitchburg Railroad to Boston, came from Mr. Tobey.

With that encouragement, and the assurance that the apples would be at once taken care of and judiciously disposed of when reaching Boston, I set out. First I spoke to all the ministers, and received their hearty coöperation. Then I drove around to every farm where apples seemed to be plenty, and personally asked the farmers to carry their fruit to the station on an appointed day. Each man did what he could, and the result was a carload of apples. It was the first load, and happily encouraged others, so that many have since been received, and what we hope to be a permanent fruit mission has been started.

MABEL FOSTER.

At the monthly meeting at the LEND A HAND office in September, Rev. Edward E. Hale spoke of the great harvest of apples and his wish that some way could be devised to give the fruit to the poor of Boston. Mr. Rufus B. Tobey

was present at the meeting and evinced much interest in the subject. A few days after he asked if the Ten Times One Society would assume the expense of this work. This was readily agreed to and below we give Mr. Tobey's report of the work of apple distribution which was carried on from that time to the end of November.

The work of the Farmers' Fruit Offering began September 30, with the receipt and acceptance of an offer made to the Associated Charities of a carload of apples to be collected and sent from Milford, N. H., by Miss Mabel Foster. Mr. A. S. Crane, G. F. A., Fitchburg R. R., granted free freight on this car, and arrangements were made with Messrs. S. B. Wiley & Sons, Long Wharf, to cart and store the fruit on arrival, which they agreed to do without cost to us. These facts were published in the *Boston Globe*, the result being that, simultaneously with the arrival of this car from Milford, there came the offer of a carload from Stratham, N.H., and from Mr. E. W. Moody of Andover, Mass., of one hundred two-bushel sacks in which to deliver them. Meantime correspondence indicated that fruit in considerable quantities was likely to be offered, and cards were printed and sent to the agents of the Associated Charities with the request that they be given to the people for whom the fruit was intended—those too poor to buy it. The freight agents of the other roads were asked for the same concession granted by the Fitchburg Railroad, and in every instance it was cheerfully given; Messrs. Wiley & Sons enlarged their offer of cartage and storage room to include all fruit sent, and notice was sent to all the papers that the distribution would begin October 9.

The method of distribution has been described in the daily papers; the aim was to put the fruit as quickly as possible and as surely as possible in possession of those to whom it belonged, the worthy poor of Boston, without circumlocution or appearance of ownership.

For this purpose the list of distributors was enlarged to include agents of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, St. Vin-

cent de Paul Society, Howard Benevolent Society, and on application, to the City Missionaries, and the representatives of all the so-called Institutional Churches. The receipts of fruit grew in number and quantity, and it being evident that many of the calls were to come from points not easily within reach of the young and the old, those to whom it would bring the greatest blessing, additional delivery stations were opened as follows: North End Mission, Parker Memorial at 8 Warren avenue, Every Day Church, Ruggles Street Church, Olivet Church, St. Andrews House, Phillips Church, St. Mary's House for Sailors, Sailor's Haven, Union Hall, Cambridge, Phillips Church at 330 Dorchester street. The Associated Charities agents at East Boston, Charlestown, South Boston, South End, Roxbury and Brighton also kindly undertook the distribution of fruit at stated hours. For a portion of the time the fruit was also distributed by Rev. Alexander Blackburn, Cambridgeport, Bowdoin Square Baptist Tabernacle, St. Stephen's Mission, Emmanuel House, Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and Somerville Day Nursery.

There were in all eighteen regular distributing stations and at least forty persons, each well acquainted with the people and the necessities of the neighborhood, who distributed the orders on which the fruit was obtained, and it is confidently asserted that less of this fruit found its way into undeserving mouths than in any other general distribution in recent years.

To achieve all these results required a higher degree of intelligence in the labor employed than may be apparent at a first glance. To unload, cart across the city and store 950 bushels of apples in one day, and attend to filling the orders for most of the sub-stations, as well as for the small quantities to individuals, was no mean task for the employees at the main warehouse; of no less order was the intelligence required to keep in order the crowds of children and older folk who awaited at each station the opening of the doors, the scrutiny of orders, and the proper handling of the fruit.

In addition to the duty of keeping the sub-stations supplied, the work required the delivery of a large proportion of the fruit to the homes of the people, many of whom could neither go nor send for it, and in these two items—the handling of the fruit at the main warehouse and the delivery and teaming across town—will be found the bulk of the expense of the work. There was absolutely no cost to us until the fruit was turned over to the superintendent of the main warehouse.

It was suggested at first, even by some of the senders, that the fruit, or some of it, might be below par; but all except an insignificant per cent. would compare favorably with that sold on the fruit-stands at the same time. Only one car suffered. This was lost for some days beyond the power of the road to find it, and perhaps thirty per cent. of this was found to be unfit for use. The railroads not only gave free freight, but they gave quick freight. Several times we received notice from the railroad of the arrival of a car before we received the letter of the sender notifying us of its departure. It came to us by the carload; it left us "in receptacles, varying from the grape-basket to the family bread-mixing pan, the potato-bag, and the pillow-case." Some had not even these in which to take away the fruit, but even here we were not to be at any expense, for the contribution to the success of the work by the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company was all the large paper bags we needed.

Fruit was received from Milford, Stratham, Portsmouth, Contoocook and Peterboro, N. H., Livermore Centre, Me., and Clinton, Lancaster, Harvard, Still River, Hopkinton, Concord, Littleton, Belmont, Hingham, West Acton, Forge Village, Stoneham, Shelburne and a few other points in Massachusetts. From several of these places more than one lot was received. The largest carload (the second from that place) was one of 950 bushels from Lancaster, Mass., and for this and for several cars the thanks of the management are due to Mr. N. C. Brackett of the state institutions at Lancaster.

Five thousand five hundred and five bushels of fruit were

distributed on 5316 orders, very nearly a bushel to an order; these represented 51,620 persons. The distribution included a number of institutions into which fruit never goes except as an offering to some favored inmate from a friend.

One detail among a hundred of interest is the cordiality with which the fruit dealers of the city helped forward the offering without the slightest jealousy, enabling us to rely on their information, their generosity, and their assistance every way.

Our thanks are due, primarily, to the generous-hearted farmers and their friends who have given of their plenty; then to the railroads who have proved through their servants that corporations have souls which can be touched by the humane feeling, and servants who have been invariably helpful and courteous; to the press of the city generally, and to the *Transcript* especially, for kindly notices; but most of all to that characteristic, charitable Boston whose heart is bigger than its pocket, whose pocket is as open as its hand, and whose arm is never too short to reach that worthy constituency for whom we have been glad to work to the utmost of our ability.

#### THE DISTRIBUTION.

"Can you not visit our district, drop in upon some of the families benefitted by the Fruit Offering, and then be present as a spectator, as we give out the apples in the evening?" said one of our most industrious and intelligent distributors. It was practically the last distribution of the season, and though I had many times desired to watch the people as they came with their orders to be filled, this last invitation was the only one that time permitted me to accept.

On the last day of Thanksgiving week I went to that quarter of the city where more apples were probably used as food than in any other section of the city. The whole occasion was very interesting. I found that the *open sesame*



to many a poverty-stricken home was the gift of an order for a certain quantity of fruit. My guide, the distributor, introduced me at each house, stating my connection with the work as a whole, and the gratitude manifested, coupled with the statements of what health and relief the apples had brought, if only this one district had been considered, was sufficient compensation for the work done.

After dinner in the evening we wended our way in a pouring rain storm to the depot of supplies, and though it was a half hour before the advertised time, half a hundred children were knocking at the door for admission. The coming of the distributor put the quietus on the turbulence, and when entrance was once obtained the orderly manner in which the fruit was given out and the quietness of the room were specially marked. I saw one hundred men, women, and children, ranging from six years to more than three score and ten, with bags and baskets, pillow-slips and other receptacles receiving and taking away to their homes their share of the bounty the good farmers in the country had provided for the poor of our city. It was a sight never to be forgotten, and to me it was a fitting winding-up of the work of the Farmers' Fruit Offering for the season of 1896.

What shall be done to make an annual harvest offering a fixed institution? In the course of events there will be a dearth of apples the coming year, but there is always a superabundance of some kind of fruit or vegetables. Then, too, if it were known that there was a regular medium of distribution would not the farmers in the spring plant with reference to distribution in the autumn? Would not Lend a Hand Clubs, Christian Endeavorers, members of the Epworth League and other young peoples' organizations do a practical Christian work in this direction?

## RATES OF WAGES PAID UNDER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONTRACT.

BY ETHELBERT STEWART.

The Bulletin of the Department of Labor gives in the November issue an instructive article with some curious tables on rates of wages. The latter requires more space than can be given in *LEND A HAND*. The article itself is one of great interest and commands attention.

The tables are the results of an original investigation in the cities of Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia as to the wages paid, first, to those engaged on public work employed directly by the city or state, second, to those engaged on public work employed by contractors, and, third, to those engaged on private work employed by contractors or firms. The rates given in these three divisions are not only for the same occupations, but these occupations represent similar work so far as it was possible to obtain such data. Table I. shows the number of persons in each occupation and the rate of wages per hour; also in addition to the wages per hour the hours of work per week are shown. Each city is taken up separately and in the following order: Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

Whenever it could be done wages were secured in each class for each occupation. This, however, was not always possible. Taking Baltimore in Table I., for instance, it is seen that for the first occupation, asphalt layers, no data are given for persons engaged on public work directly by the city or state, none having been found in the city; all such work, both public and private, having presumably been done through contractors or firms. The same is true for the next occupation, asphalt mixers; but for blacksmiths it is seen that data were secured in each of the three classes. In the first two occupations, asphalt layers and asphalt

mixers, it is shown that the same wages per hour were paid in each of the two classes of work, and also that the same number of hours per week were worked. Blacksmiths employed on public work directly by the city or state, working 54 hours per week, were paid from 22 1-4 to 30 1-2 cents per hour. Those employed on public work by contractors worked 60 hours per week, but were paid lower wages—from 17 1-2 to 26 cents per hour, the majority being paid 22 1-2 cents per hour. Those employed on private work by contractors or firms, working 60 hours per week, were paid also from 17 1-2 to 26 cents per hour, the majority being paid 22 1-2 cents. In this manner each of the occupations for which data are given may be analyzed and comparisons made.

In Table II. each occupation is taken up in order, and for each of the three classes of employment the highest, lowest, and average wages per hour are given. For example, taking up the city of Baltimore, it is seen that carpenters on public work employed directly by the city or state were paid a maximum wage of 33 1-4 cents per hour, the lowest wage paid being 27 3-4 cents per hour, while the average was 32 1-4 cents per hour. Carpenters on public work employed by contractors were paid as much as 31 1-4 cents per hour and as little as 22 1-4 cents, the average wage per hour being 25 3-4 cents. For those working at the same occupation, employed on private work by contractors or firms, a maximum of 28 cents and a minimum of 18 cents per hour were paid, the average being 26 1-2 cents. These averages, being based on the entire number of carpenters shown in Table I., afford a fair comparison. As shown, those employed on public work directly by the city or state were paid the highest average wage, 32 1-4 cents per hour; those engaged on public work under contractors were paid the lowest, 25 3-4 cents per hour, while those engaged on private work by contractors or firms were paid 26 1-2 cents per hour.

It is strongly asserted in some quarters that the tendency

of letting public contracts to the lowest bidder is to lower the wages of labor; that the lowest bidder is, generally speaking, the man who pays lowest wages or expects to use poorest material; that the idea that the lowest bidder is the one willing to accept least profits for himself is erroneous.

The legislature of the state of New York seems to have been convinced of the tendency of the contract system to lower the rates of wages, and in 1894 passed a law that all contractors on public works, state and municipal, must pay the prevailing rate of wages in the locality in which the work is being done. Pursuant to this law, a clause like the following is inserted in all contracts:

All work to be performed and materials furnished to be according to the laws of the state and municipality applicable thereto, especially of chapter 622 of the laws of 1894, entitled, "An act to amend chapter three hundred and eighty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the state, or otherwise engaged on public works,'" which provides that \* \* \* "all mechanics, workingmen, or laborers now or hereafter employed by the state, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the state or such corporation for performance of public works, \* \* \* shall receive not less than the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades or callings in which such mechanics, workingmen, and laborers are employed in said locality. And in all such employment none but citizens of the United States shall be employed by the state, any municipal corporation therein, and by persons contracting with the state or any municipal corporation thereof."

An inquiry as to whether or not the inspectors on public works were expected to enforce this clause was answered by the statement that its enforcement was left to the trades unions and working people, in whose interest the law was enacted. Aside, however, from all questions of the efficiency of this law, or the manner of its enforcement or nonenforcement, the fact of its existence can hardly be construed in any other light than as an admission by the legislature of the state of New York of a tendency in the contract system to lower the rates of wages and an attempt upon its part to check that tendency.

The highest rates of wages paid to unskilled labor are paid to those employed directly by the municipality or state. This is, generally speaking, true also of the skilled trades. Some of the exceptions will be noted further on. With the exception of Boston, all cities included in this investigation fix the rate of wages paid unskilled labor by city ordinance or, as in the case of New York city, by state law.

The city of Baltimore, by an ordinance passed May 1, 1883, provides that ;

The pay of all laborers shall be ten dollars per week, and no deduction from said amount shall be made except for such time as any of said laborers may lose by absenting themselves from the work upon which they may be at the time employed.\*

The law also fixes the hours of labor, which must not exceed 9 in any one day, and provides that all city employees must be citizens and registered voters.

Philadelphia fixes the rate of pay for laborers at \$1.75 per day of 9 hours, except for those employed in the public parks. In its annual appropriation ordinance it has a most elaborate scale, fixing the rate of wages for nearly every trade and occupation employed by any of the city departments. These rates are the maximum union rates in cases of organized trades, and corresponding rates for other occupations.

The same may be said of the laws of New York fixing rates of wages to be paid by New York city.

As a general statement it may be affirmed that the public, when employing directly by the day, pays the highest prevailing rate of wages for the shortest prevailing day's labor. This is especially true of the United States government, where in the navy yards of Boston and Brooklyn the highest outside rates for a 10-hour day are made the prevailing rates for an 8-hour day. There are certain apparent exceptions. The city gas works of Philadelphia employs bricklayers at a rate considerably below the prevailing one. These men, however, work steadily, or are paid in the ab-

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\* Ordinance No. 48, sec. 221, art. 48, p. 1020, City Code of Baltimore.

sence of work—that is, they lose no time. The superintendent states that these men were given their choice of the maximum union rate of \$4.05 and take work when they could get it, or \$3 per day and steady employment. It will be readily seen that yearly earnings would be greater at the lesser daily rate. It is only just, however, to say that these men—in fact, all employees of the city gas department—are paid higher wages than are paid either by the company furnishing gas to the city under contract or the company producing gas for private sale.

Another instance is that of 10 pavers employed by the city of Baltimore at rates much lower than the prevailing contract rate and lower than that paid to other pavers by the city. These men work for the waterworks department. They are steadily employed, are not union men, never required to do new work, and are, in fact, paid 25 cents more per day of 9 hours than other non-union pavers get for 10 hours. With this explanation of the two most striking apparent exceptions, the statement may be repeated that the public, when employing directly by day labor, pays the highest prevailing rate for the shortest prevailing day. It would appear also, at least in a great many instances, that this can be done with the best economic results.

Probably the highest wages paid (in the occupations employed) are those paid by the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, being considerably higher than wages in like occupations by private concerns. Yet the trustees of this bridge have been enabled to reduce fares continuously, to abolish tolls for pedestrians, and magnificently improve the plant.

The city of Boston sprinkles its own streets by day labor, having practically abandoned the contract system for this work. On page 414 of the annual report of the street department of the city of Boston for 1895, the superintendent summarizes the result of the two systems as follows:

COMPARISON OF DAY WORK WITH CONTRACT WORK IN BACK BAY AND  
SOUTH END, BOSTON.

## Back Bay:

Contract work, 1894.....	\$6,696.02
Day work, 1895.....	4,990 00
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Saving in day work.....	1,706.02
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## South End:

Contract work, 1894.....	5,128.50
Day work, 1895.....	2,540.00
	<hr/>
Saving in day work....	2,588.50
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Total saving in day work over contract work... 4,294.52

The above comparison is one of the most satisfactory evidences of the good results accomplished by the division this year. To it attention is especially directed.

The cost for watering in the Back Bay with fresh water in 1894 under contract was \$575 per mile, while this year the same service was more efficiently rendered at an expense of \$424 per mile.

The expense in the South End last year for watering was \$460 per mile for fresh water, \$630 per mile for salt water, while this year the watering was done under day work at an expense of \$277 per mile.

As will appear in the tables, the rate of wages paid by the city to the men who actually did the street watering was considerably greater than the wages paid by the contractors.

The city of Baltimore does all its street cleaning by day labor, except the machine sweeping. This is at present let by contract at a very low figure. Nevertheless, the street commissioner states upon computations made by him that he could more efficiently do the work and save the city enough in one year to pay for the machines and horses; that is, he could pay for the contractor's plant in one year and do better work. This computation was based upon a proposition to pay the legal city rate of wages, \$1.66 2-3 per day, whereas the present contractor pays the machine drivers but 80 cents per day. The cost of supervision and inspection increases as the contract price decreases, until it sometimes costs almost as much to make the contractor do his work as it would to do it.

The cost of inspection is enormous for cities, still greater

proportionally for the Federal Government, and this cost must be added to the contract price before it can be determined whether or not the contract figure is a low one.

It is to be regretted that a minute and satisfactory statement of the cost of sewer construction, excavation, etc., could not be obtained in Boston, where an enormous amount is being done under both systems. The work performed by day labor is, however, generally experimental, and even where the conditions were practically similar no accounts that could be used for comparison were obtainable. One very significant statement was, however, made by the secretary of the metropolitan sewer commission to the effect that one piece of sewer had been constructed entirely by day labor because it undermined some private property, and, notwithstanding their inspection, the commissioners were afraid to risk the contract system because of the heavy damage suits that might result from faulty work.

Three of the cities in which this investigation was conducted clean their streets by day labor. These are Boston, New York, and Baltimore (except the machine sweeping). Baltimore does not keep a record of cost of cleaning per mile. Philadelphia lets her contract for a lump sum, and keeps no record of cost of cleaning per mile. The city of Brooklyn is included as a part of the metropolitan district of New York for purposes of comparison.

The cost of cleaning the streets in Boston is shown in the following statement :

COST PER MILE OF CLEANING STREETS IN EACH DISTRICT OF BOSTON, INCLUDING SUPERVISION, LABOR, YARD, AND STABLE EXPENSES.

Old districts.	Miles of streets cleaned.	Cost of cleaning streets.	64 per cent of the total cost of supervision.	73 per cent of the total cost of y'd and stable expenses.	Total expenses.	Total cost per mile.
1.....	439.64	\$5,496.26	\$210.33	\$ 998.86	\$6,705.45	\$15.25
2.....	486.80	5,488.50	210.03	997.44	6,695.97	13.75
3.....	652.00	7,395.90	283.04	1,344.04	9,022.98	13.83
4.....	399.53	6,207.84	237.56	1,128.16	7,573.56	18.90
5.....	167.66	4,722.78	180.73	858.29	5,761.80	34.36
6.....	207.89	4,776.40	182.78	868.63	5,827.21	28.63
7.....	94.35	4,201.00	169.77	763.46	5,125.23	54.32
9.....	204.96	4,691.73	156.68	743.61	4,991.92	24.35
Total.....	2,652.83	42,380.41	1,621.82	7,701.89	51,704.12	.....



Average cost per mile of cleaning streets in eight old districts, including supervision, etc., \$19.49.

New districts.	Miles of streets cleaned.	Cost of cleaning streets.	64 per cent of the total cost of supervision.	73 per cent of the total cost of y'd and stable expenses.	Total expenses.	Total cost per mile.
1.....	858.50	\$12,004.77	\$460.77	\$2,188.11	\$14,653.65	\$17.06
2.....	799.28	9,924.00	380.89	1,808.85	12,113.74	15.15
3.....	433.71	12,427.71	476.39	2,265.20	15,169.30	34.97
4.....	3,671.47	35,109.57	1,347.55	6,390.40	42,856.52	11.67
5.....	459.13	6,902.67	264.92	1,258.04	8,425.63	18.34
6.....	2,544.07	27,084.99	1,039.54	4,936.76	33,061.29	12.99
Total .....	8,766.16	103,453.11	3,970.66	18,856.36	126,280.13	.....

Average cost per mile of cleaning streets in six new districts, including supervision, etc., \$14.40.

The average cost of cleaning the 11,418.99 miles actually swept, and comprising all the districts, new and old, was \$15.58 per mile. This includes much that is charged to other accounts in other cities, such, for instance, as dumping, etc. It will be seen from the tables that, notwithstanding this low cost per mile, Boston paid higher rates of wages than any city except New York.

The cost of street cleaning in New York city for 1895 is shown in the following statement:

The whole cost of cleaning the streets (including every expense incurred in the administration of the department) was, per mile of street swept per day.....	\$22.94
The whole cost of cleaning the streets (including every expense incurred in the administration of the department) was—	
Per cart load of material collected (including permits)....	1.86
Per cart load of material collected (excluding permits)....	2.41
The cost of sweeping, not including supervision or any other expense, was, per mile of street swept per day....	8.74
The cost of carting ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, not including supervision, was, per cart load of material collected.....	.65
The cost of collecting and removing snow and ice, not including supervision, was, per cart load of snow and ice removed.....	.72
The cost of final disposition of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, was, per cart load of material removed on boats.....	.29

At the same time the contract price in Brooklyn was \$23

per mile for street cleaning, and \$215,000 as a lump sum for removal of ashes, etc. To this contract price of \$23 per mile must be added the cost of administration, which was 60 cents per mile, as estimated for this report. At that time the Brooklyn contractor was paying \$1.50 per day of twelve hours. The contract price for 1896 is \$17 per mile and \$210,000 lump sum for removal of ashes. With the reduction in contract price, the wages of street sweepers are reduced to \$1.25 per day.

Perhaps the most striking instance of reduction in wages as a result of contract employment is that shown for New York city under the occupation of snow shovelers. Formerly the city did this work by day labor, employing extra men as occasion required at \$2 per day of eight hours. Last winter the work was let by contract, and the wages paid, as shown in the first table, was \$1.25 per day of ten hours.

One feature of the investigation as originally designed, but which could not appear in tabular form, was the effect of the contract system, or rates of wages paid under it, upon wages paid on private work. When times are good the contractors who bid lowest get the public contracts and the smaller private ones, thus absorbing both this class of contractors and the cheaper labor which they employ, leaving the larger private contracts to the contractors styling themselves "legitimate," and who employ only union or high-priced labor. In times of business depression, however, such as the country has been experiencing, there is little else but public contracts to be had, and the employer of the higher-priced labor must bid low enough to get it, or have nothing to do. To enable their employers to meet these conditions, the Bricklayers' Union of Baltimore during last year reduced its scale of wages from \$4 for eight hours to \$3.60 for eight hours, and then again to \$3 for nine hours, with eight hours on Saturday, this being the rate generally paid non-union bricklayers. The carpenters of Baltimore and the painters of New York city are now having a similar

struggle. Notwithstanding the state law and indictments under it, the painters of New York find it impossible to maintain their scale on public works. As a rule, however, it must be said that the effect of the contract system in reducing wages is largely confined to unskilled and unorganized labor, and that the trades are but slowly and slightly affected.

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## RECREATION FOR THE PEOPLE.\*

BY CHAS. F. WINGATE.

The dictionary, the source of all wisdom, defines Recreation as "refreshment after toil" or "a forming anew," while Amusement is defined as "diversion, pastime, entertainment, sport."

Man is a social being. Even animals congregate together and love play. Our strongest craving is for rest after labor, relief for dull spirits and for physical and mental stimulus.

To gain these ends, one man roams the woods or by still waters. Another finds entertainment in the shop windows and the endless procession on the crowded city thoroughfare. A third seeks the billiard room to exercise his skill against rival players. The club, and its rival, the saloon, find thousands of patrons, while the theatre and variety show are thronged every evening. Reading rooms and libraries chiefly attract the studious and the middle-aged. Finally, during the season when outdoor occupation is practicable, driving, bicycling, rowing, and foot ball find numerous votaries.

But these are the enjoyments of the prosperous and the leisure class. For the multitude of wage-workers, such pleasures are not possible. Only a small fraction of our population ever visits the Central Park or Coney Island.

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\* An address delivered in New York, at Amity Building, in the P. P. Course of the City Vigilance League.

The majority have to be content with a stroll over the East River Bridge or on the Battery. Every Sunday afternoon groups of idlers may be seen hanging around the street corners or sitting on stoops gossiping about the news of the neighborhood. How are the young men and girls to give vent to their animal spirits and obtain exercise in the open air?

The average man devotes ten hours to work, eight hours to sleep, and the remaining six hours, beyond what is devoted to meals, is spent in a far from satisfactory fashion. Is there any great city in the civilized world where so little has been done to provide means of popular recreation and amusement as in the American metropolis?

The largest share of our philanthropic work in New York is distinctively religious, educational, or medical. We spend millions to make people well in body, sound in doctrinal belief, and to supply them with knowledge. But how little effort is made to make their lives cheerful. This duty we turn over to the dime museum, the curbstone organ grinder, the German brass band, and the saloon.

Every observer must have been struck with the care-worn and anxious look on so many faces in the streets of the metropolis, as if they were thinking always of the dire struggle for bread and butter. One must go to the Italian quarter to hear real laughter and to see bright looks and merry faces. On the ferry boats and in the street cars every one who is not hanging to a strap is buried in the daily newspaper. It is surprising how little conversation one hears in public, and most of that is about business or shopping. Our people seem preoccupied with worldly cares. At night the streets are filled with strolling couples stopping to gaze into the brilliantly lighted windows. Why should not these respectably dressed and decent looking folks have some better places to spend their evenings than the hall bed room in a boarding house of the cramped flat or tenement?

If I had the money to spend I would feel like Rev. Dr. Dunnell, who said he would endow a great hall for concerts,

dramatic, and other performances, and make the admission so low that the poorest sewing girl or street boy could hear the finest music, lectures, and plays.

Watch the lively interest and intelligence shown by the visitors at the Art and Natural History Museums, and among those who attempted the free picture exhibits in the Tenth ward, and all doubts will be removed as to the popular appreciation of science and art.

But a strict separation should be made between supplying information and entertainments. The pill of pleasure may contain some grains of utility, but the latter must be skillfully disguised.

Let me recite my experience with a boys' club in Brooklyn. I had a class of thirteen boys of sixteen in the Bethel Mission, and tried in vain to interest them in debates, literary matters, the reading rooms, etc. At last I said, "What do you want?" "An athletic club," was the prompt answer. The means were supplied, and the club has been kept up with two hundred members of all creeds and ages for several years, and is a success.

Every such agency should be utilized to the fullest extent to get the young men and girls from off the street with its manifold temptations.

The New York boy is bright, quick to understand, and can be interested in many things if they are presented in a fresh and taking way. Frankness and sincerity in a speaker always impresses him, but he will not listen to platitudes and cant. When I have spoken to audiences of this class, straight from the heart, you could hear a pin drop. And you don't have to talk down to them either. They will appreciate you best, and it is the speaker's fault if it is not rightly presented.

In conclusion, let me quote some words from a veteran worker in the religious field of the New York City Mission, who is my authority for the statement that missionary work in China is far easier than similar work among New York tenements:

"If, after a hard day's work, the father can be induced to 'wash up,' and bring his wife and children to the meeting, it will not be because he thinks he is going there to be bored, but rather because there is to be something that will be thoroughly enjoyable.

"If it were in our power we would have one of the finest organs in the city and give organ recitals. We would have instrumental music by skilful musicians, and make this place very cheerful and enjoyable, so that the fathers and mothers and children could hardly wait for the Monday night meeting to come around so that they could spend an enjoyable evening; and we believe that after a time the prejudice in the minds of the working people would be broken down, and that they would be looking on the Tabernacle as a thoroughly enjoyable spot, and after having their good will, we would be able to win them to Christ."

Hazlitt said, "there are only three pleasures in life pure and lasting, and all derived from inanimate things—books, pictures, and the face of nature." But what chance has the average poor man in New York to enjoy either? And is not the consequence well stated by Shakespeare: "Sweet recreation barred, what doth ensue but moody and dull melancholy, kinsman to grim and comfortless despair."

For as Cervantes adds: "The bow cannot possibly stand always bent, nor can human nature or human frailty subsist without some lawful recreation."

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## WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.

BY HODGSON PRATT.\*

I was born before the first Electoral Reform Bill, and since then there have been two other great Acts of Parliament for the extension of the suffrage. No longer can the people say—as they once could say—"the responsibility for good or of bad

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\* A portion of the annual address of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, President of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, Limited, London.

legislation—good or bad government, rests with the aristocracy and with the wealthy.” No! the responsibility now rests with the masses, that is to say, with the great majority of the electors, who are working men. Local government, too, has become immensely developed and can do much for the comfort and well-being of the population, which was impossible but a few years ago. Therefore, if there is not so much progress in legislation and government as we could wish, it is the fault of the people themselves to a great extent.

Such being the case, is it not right to say that every working men's club in England ought to provide the means of educating its members in social, economic, and political science, and in the methods of applying such science?

It seems to me impossible to over-estimate the importance of that education. The questions of the present day are far more complex and difficult than they were when I was a boy and stood in the streets of my native town of Bath, to cheer the much-abused Chartists as they marched by. It was a much easier problem to decide whether men should hold public offices, independently of their religious opinions; whether men should be hung for stealing out of a dwelling house; whether “pocket boroughs” should be abolished; and whether men's votes should be protected by the ballot; whether poor men should have votes, and so forth. All these questions were much easier to decide than the problems of the present time. These latter relate to the compulsory purchase of the railways, water and gas works, insurance companies, and the nationalization of the land; the introduction of bi-metallism; the extension of protective duties to all parts of the British Empire, the limitation of foreign emigrants to our ports, and so forth. Such questions of pure politics as the extension of the suffrage, religious equality, short Parliaments, payment of members, and vote by ballot, are based on broad principles of morality and justice, which involve no doubt, except as to the *how* and *when*. As regards the economic questions, however, of the

present time, their solution depends on the knowledge of a multitude of facts and figures, which often seem opposed, and of economic laws, about which the wisest men differ.

As you all know, the great problems which I have just specified—and many others—all demand careful investigation and clear thinking. Yet I am often told that men can pick up all they want to know about such things by reading the weekly and daily newspapers. That seems to me a most unsatisfactory reply. Certainly, the newspaper press of this country is the best in the world. Its writers are the best paid and most reliable. It is not bribed by Governments or by ambitious schemers, as is too much the case on the Continent. Nevertheless, the primary object of a newspaper proprietor is that it shall yield a good financial result. In order that it may have a good circulation it must flatter the prejudices of the readers, whether those prejudices have any foundation or not. They must be constantly told that all sects and parties outside their own are more or less foolish and ignorant. They must be told that there is only one side to every question, which is their own side. A full statement of the evidence of the facts and arguments on both sides is hardly ever given, for what the readers require is to be supplied with a smart and easily comprehended statement, and to be saved the trouble of working out social and political problems for themselves. If an editor acted like a judge, and gave all the evidence favorable to both parties, leaving the readers to decide where the balance of argument lay, the latter would use bad language and take the paper no longer. They would say they had not time for that trouble, and that they wanted the editor to think for them.

Therefore, I say that electors and citizens will never be really qualified to decide the questions upon whose right decision depends the welfare of the nation, so long as they rely exclusively on their favorite newspaper for their convictions. I use the word "convictions" deliberately, as denoting a more perfect grasp of questions than mere "opinions." You may think a great many things without being certain of them.



But how can an elector discharge the sacred trust bestowed on him by his country unless he has convictions? Haphazard opinions, picked up anyhow, do not enable him to do his duty as an elector. How can he, without careful inquiry and reflection, decide which of the candidates speaks on the side of error or of truth? Do not suppose that I am thinking of working men in particular; I refer to the electors of all classes, whether they have a pound a week or a pound a day. Carelessness, ignorance, or prejudice on political matters are not confined to any class of the population. Rich men may have more opportunities of obtaining knowledge, but just as much prejudice and ill-founded judgment may be found in drawing-rooms as in taverns.

Where, then, is the remedy? Well, every man judges from his own experience, and now I give you mine. If I want to inform myself thoroughly on the main aspects of any great public question, about which every English citizen is bound to have a conviction, I look out in my newspaper for the contents of the chief reviews, such as the *Fortnightly*, the *Contemporary*, and the *Nineteenth Century*. I thus find the names of two or three articles by different writers on the particular topic which I wish to study, and I thus am able to look at it from different points of view. When I have made a careful comparison of their facts and arguments, I sum up, and form a tolerably correct judgment. What a useful service the clubs might render to their members if they would purchase such reviews at half-price on the second month after publication, and lend them to any member requiring the same, for, say, a week, at the charge of one penny!

What a splendid service clubs would render if they would organize Political Education Committees, one of the functions of which would be to purchase such leading reviews and circulate them! Moreover, the chairman, secretary, or some leading member of the committee might on one Saturday or Sunday evening in every month present a fair summary of two or three of the leading review articles on some topic of great interest. If only ten men were present, and followed

up that statement with discussion, those ten men would be better qualified for their duties as electors, and might successfully heckle the candidates previous to election day.

While on this topic, let me offer my hearty congratulations to the Union Council and to Mr. W. J. Fritz on the greatly increased advantage which the clubs derive from the Union Circulating Library. There is no work which the Union can do of greater value than in creating and in satisfying a taste for reading; and, with the growth of education, we must expect an increasing demand for the use of books. Let it be noted that when we started that library, a quarter of a century ago, many of your present readers were not born, or were young children. What an impetus education and the desire for knowledge has received since then!

Before I conclude this part of my address, I would desire to say that all books are not worth reading; and that, in these days, when book-making has become a valuable trade, there are hundreds of printed volumes which are absolutely mischievous and disgraceful. Now, a man's taste for this or that kind of literary or other food depends upon what he becomes accustomed to. If you give him nothing but fiction, he will soon be able to read nothing else. And when there is so much else that every man should read for the sake of true enjoyment, and for the sake of the knowledge which a citizen should possess, and for the formation of character, it is deplorable that he should lose those precious hours—and thousands of them! Mental self-culture is the grandest enjoyment of life, and you will observe that I do not use the word "happiness." That is a different thing, and rests on other foundations. "Wealth is the possession of the few, but intellectual culture is, in these days, within the reach of all. Wealth needs culture much more than culture needs wealth. Wealth, without culture, is a subject for derision; culture, without wealth, ever commands profound respect."

These considerations have a double importance, because they relate to the enjoyment of the individual and to his fitness for his duties as a citizen. In a country like this,

where self-government is the great national principle, every ignorant man, careless of his public duties, is a cause of weakness, and a cause of delay in realizing the great objects of government, and in raising the condition of the community to that required by justice and humanity. Suppose that out of the five million electors there is one in every five persons—or one-fifth of the whole—who never reads anything but the police reports, or the sporting intelligence; and another million who could not explain a single political question. Is not that a cause of weakness to the whole community? Is not a certain inefficiency of Parliament chiefly owing to the bad choice of representatives, to the election of members who blindly follow their party chiefs, or who are only bores and faddists, mere money-bags, men who get elected that they may more easily become directors of joint stock companies, or go to Court. The consequences of such a stupid choice is seen in the mischievous delay and obstruction which takes place in regard to legislation which is demanded during long years.

We have a right to say that Great Britain is almost the only European state where a representative system has succeeded; but we cannot shut our eyes to the defects of that system. Look at the enormous waste involved in supplying this country with railways, so that for many years the nation has been saddled with high rates of carriage—a burden upon the farmers, the traders, and the community at large. Why was this waste? It was caused by the enormous and absurd legal expenses of getting railway bills passed by the House of Commons. Look at the years that have passed without relieving candidates for Parliament from election expenses, which limits the choice of the electors to men with big purses. Look at the years of agitation required to get such a common-sense measure as the opening of museums on Sundays. Look at the deficiency in the provision for the highest scientific education—such as a little republic like Switzerland, or a little kingdom like Wurtemberg, has had for more than a generation. Look at the fact that our univer-

sities are still expending their wealth in teaching Latin and Greek very badly, and hardly anything else ; so that when the young men go into the world they have no knowledge of any practical use.

These evils will always continue so long as the electors have not an adequate comprehension of national wants and a more lively sense of duty in the choice of their legislators. That moral sense which is indispensable to make a man a true patriot was, I take it (though you may disagree with me), shown to be deficient last year, when the beer-house and publican interest triumphed at the polls. It is a disgrace to the mass of the people that the dealers in drink should be able to influence electors ; it could not have that power, however, if the millions possessed more political knowledge and more political virtue.

If you ask how these remarks affect the Club Union, my reply is as follows : Among the objects which the Union had in view from the beginning was the welfare of the industrial classes. We believed when we founded the Union that it was essential that the masses should find in their leisure hours the means of obtaining the following advantages in institutions managed by themselves : recreation in every form, including recreation of an intellectual kind, and the means of co-operation for the attainment of political knowledge and power. The wage-receivers of this country constitute three-fourths of the whole population. Consequently, the whole nation is interested in creating a corresponding degree of knowledge and wisdom on the part of the masses. We cannot too often repeat that knowledge and wisdom are things that do not come of themselves. I know very well that it is not easy for men, tired with long hours of work, to do much reading, but we do hope that when shorter hours of toil come there may be greater opportunities. Moreover, the Education Acts gives us, every year, a constantly growing number of persons to whom school instruction will have made books more delightful and attractive. Now, the Council of the Union cannot too constantly

consider how far the clubs may develop the thirst for knowledge—especially of political and economic knowledge—and supply the means of satisfying that thirst. I offered a prize last year for the following subject: “How can the clubs provide means for the rational recreation and improvement of youths?”

This year, I beg to offer a prize for the best paper on the following question: “What are the best methods within the reach of club agency for increasing the desire for political and economic knowledge, and of satisfying that desire?”

I spoke just now of the unsatisfactory working of our Parliamentary system. Those, however, who have honored me by their presence at former annual meetings, may remember that I am not one of those who look to Parliaments and Governments as the chief instruments of the national welfare. The progress of our nation in the better distribution of wealth, power, and knowledge, is due to that grand influence of independent associations, possessed of full liberty to combine, agitate, and to organize, which distinguishes us from all European nations. Our Trade Unions, Co-operative Societies, Friendly Societies, our Leagues of Temperance; for the diffusion of knowledge; our Industrial Settlements and Working Class Colleges, our Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries, our thousands of independent religious bodies, have done more than Parliaments to create a vigorous, intelligent, and self-relying people. The first condition, therefore, of all progress and prosperity is that there should be in a commonwealth like ours a large proportion of vigorous citizens, men of individual strength and character, self-reliant and self-restrained, honorable, well-informed, and filled with a sense of duty to their fellow men. It is not legislation or government which, in the long run, makes a nation prosperous; but the character and condition of the individuals who constitute the community.

The great danger of our time is that, through the increasing struggle for wealth on the part of the middle classes, and for employment on the part of the wage-earning classes, some

of the higher moral ideas should be lost sight of. I am, however, of opinion that the circumstances of manual workers are more conducive to the pursuit of life's noblest ideals than the conditions of trade. Both in buying and in selling, and in joint-stock enterprise, the eternal laws of right and wrong have been sadly forgotten. It will need all the efforts of the press and the pulpit to arouse men from the tendency to over-reach their neighbors. May the working class—properly so called—set a higher example! When I look upon the excellent sense of duty which has generally marked the conduct of our Trades Unions, Co-operative and Friendly Societies, I am jealous on their behalf; and I desire that they offer no ground for reproof.

The growth of gigantic enterprises, the increasing intensity of competition between manufacturing, trading, and commercial undertakings, and the tendency to create all-powerful monopolies, bring many evils. It has long been found necessary to impose obligations upon them, through many Acts of Parliament, lest the health and lives of the workers and the interests of the public at large should be sacrificed. The fierce competition for custom involves waste of resources and waste of capital, which could be better spent; so that the whole nation has an interest in improving the present condition of things.

Every day, therefore, this question is heard in tones of increasing loudness, "Are there not certain industries which would be conducted with greater advantage to the workers and to the public if they were managed by municipalities or by the state than if managed by firms or companies?" But what are these enterprises; and will the change be a gain in all respects, or accompanied by certain disadvantages, such as the loss of the inventiveness, energy, and initiative of private enterprise? There is a vast mass of evidence for and against such an evolution, which all electors ought carefully to weigh and appreciate. These are not easy questions to be settled off-hand by eloquent speeches or by denouncing the selfishness of capitalists, as anyone will see who reads the

books of such deep and impartial inquirers as Mill, Marshall, Thorold Rogers, Sidney Webb, and Hobson. To the last and latest of these I would particularly invite the attention of artisan students. There are many and all-important problems of the following kind which all workmen's societies may investigate with advantage. "How far are sudden depressions in trade avoidable? Does the growth of population exceed the means of employment and maintenance. How can the cessation of demand for certain kinds of manufactures be met? What are the true causes of the loss of foreign and home markets? Have the workers always adequate knowledge of the state of trade when demanding an increased wage? Would not a more general introduction of profit-sharing, and of industrial partnerships (under which all workers hold part of the capital), help workers to know better the real state of home and foreign markets?"

I therefore suggest that the Club Union should organize a great Annual Congress for the consideration of social questions? It might offer prizes amounting to £50 for the best papers to be read and discussed at such Congress; and to the latter should be invited representatives of all existing bodies, such as Trade Unions, Co-operative Societies, Socialists, Free Traders, Fair Traders, for a temperate and thorough exchange of views, experience, and facts. To this Congress should be invited leading economists, writers, and statesmen.

I have more faith in "distributive" and "productive" forms of co-operation than in any other independent and non-governmental agencies. My belief in this movement is based on the fact that, while other organizations diminish great evils, co-operation *strikes at their root*. It does not merely ameliorate the relations between capital and labor, but it unites those two great factors and destroys all rivalry between them. Workmen thus dispense with the middleman in the supply of their daily wants, and dispense with an employer by employing themselves. Thus all strife as to the proportion of receipts respectively due to capital and labor necessarily ceases. You should know that in the self-supply

branch of co-operation the societies have now a trade of forty millions a year, and a profit of five millions. You should also know that in the self-employment branch of co-operation, based on the co-partnership of labor and capital, great progress has been made. In twelve years the number of societies on that principle has grown from fifteen to a hundred and fifty-five, and sales of the goods made have grown from £160,751 to £1,859,876, while the capital employed has grown from £103,436 to £915,302.

Our duty is to investigate the claims of all persons or bodies who suggest remedies. Those schemes which are the most sweeping and ambitious are not the most easily carried out. We may pursue many reforms simultaneously. The Trade Union Congress has asked for the nationalization of the land, of mines, of minerals, of royalty rents, and railways. We may not be able for a long time yet to carry out some of those items, but we may begin upon some of them at once. In order to succeed, we must not frighten the possessors of wealth by asking for too many things at once. If we create general alarm, a violent reaction will set in, and all improvements will be impeded, trade will be injured, and demand for labor diminished. I say again, we must examine into all remedies, whether they are based on legislation or on independent association. No one has a right to be careless, ill-informed, and neglectful in this matter. If he be, he is a traitor to his fellow-men and to the great nation to which we belong. I have travelled in many lands during the greater part of my life, and have associated with their workers and philanthropists; and I say that nowhere is there so much honest effort on the part of men of all classes to bring about social improvement as there is in England. Our reformers are more just and practical, and therefore more successful, than the reformers of other countries. The latter may talk much about liberty and fraternity, but we have more of the real substance of it.

Of course, I make an exception in the case of the United States of America. They and we are one people—united by



race, religion, and literature. I have recently visited that country of the stars and stripes, and I have come back with a profound sense of the unity which exists between the two peoples. It is in their interest and in ours, and in that of the whole world, that this unity should grow stronger from year to year.

My chief impression, as I look back during those past years, is that there has been undeniable social, moral, and political progress in England. That progress in the past gives us a right to expect even greater progress in the future. It cannot, however, come of itself. It can only come through the devotion, the self-sacrifice, and the wisdom of men in all classes. In the education of the people for their duty as citizens, the clubs, led by the Union, must play a great and increasing part.

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### A PERMANENT TREATY.

We are glad that we are able, in the last number of *LEND A HAND* published with the responsibility of the present editor, to print the full text of the treaty submitted to the Senate on the 11th of January. Our readers have seen the details of the successive steps which have led to this great result, and will be glad to have the full treaty in hand.

#### TEXT OF TREATY NEGOTIATED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily exist between them, and of consecrating by treaty the principle of international arbitration, have appointed for that purpose as their respective plenipotentiaries :—

The President of the United States of America, the Hon-

orable Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Sir Julian Pauncefote, a member of her Majesty's most honorable privy council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

Article I. The high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation.

Article II. All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which do not in the aggregate exceed £100,000 in amount, and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article. In this article and in article IV. the words "groups of pecuniary claims," mean pecuniary claims by one or more persons arising out of the same transactions or involving the same issues of law and of fact.

Article III. Each of the high contracting parties shall nominate one arbitrator, who shall be a jurist of repute, and the two arbitrators so named shall within two months of the date of their nomination select an umpire. In case they shall fail to do so within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members for the time being of the supreme court of the United States and the members for the time being of the judicial committee of the privy council in Great Britain, each nominating body acting as a majority. In case they shall fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high

contracting parties or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in article X. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final.

Article IV. All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which shall exceed £100,000 in amount and all other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise—provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims—shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article.

Article V. Any subject of arbitration described in Article IV. shall be submitted to the tribunal provided for by Article III., the award of which tribunal, if unanimous, shall be final. If not unanimous, either of the contracting parties may within six months from date of the award demand a review thereof. In such case the matter in controversy shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal consisting of five jurists of repute, no one of whom shall have been a member of the tribunal whose award is to be reviewed, and who shall be selected as follows, viz: Two by each of the high contracting parties and one, to act as umpire, by the four thus nominated, and to be chosen within three months after the date of their nomination. In case they fail to choose an umpire within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the nominating bodies designed in Article III., acting in the manner therein provided. In case they fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X.

The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final.

Article VI. A controversy which shall involve the de-

termination of territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal composed of six members, three of whom—subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be judges of the supreme court of the United States, or justices of the circuit courts, to be named by the President of the United States, and the other three of whom—subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be the judges of the British supreme court of judicature, or members of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by her Britannic Majesty, whose award by a majority of not less than five to one shall be final. In case of an award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final, unless either power shall within three months after the award has been reported protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity.

In the event of an award made by less than the prescribed majority and protested as above provided, or if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the meditation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties.

Article VII. Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal constituted under this treaty shall not be taken except as provided in this article. If before the close of the hearing upon a claim submitted to an arbitral tribunal, constituted under Article III. or Article V., either of the high contracting parties shall move such tribunal to decide, and thereupon it shall decide that the determination of such claim necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the national rights of such party as distinguished from the private rights, whereof it is merely the international representative, the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such claim shall cease and the same shall be dealt with by arbitration, under Article VI.

Article VIII. In cases where the question involved is one which concerns a particular state or territory of the

United States, it shall be open to the President of the United States to appoint a judicial officer of such state or territory to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III., or Article V., or Article VI. In like manner, in cases where the question involved is one which concerns a British colony or possession, it shall be open to her Britannic Majesty to appoint a judicial officer of such colony or possession to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III., or Article V., or Article VI.

Article IX. Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and of access, fisheries and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting parties.

Article X. If in any case the nominating bodies designated in Articles III. and V. shall fail to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of said article, the umpire shall be appointed by his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. Either of the high contracting parties, however, may at any time give notice to the other that by reason of material changes in conditions as existing at the date of this treaty, it is of the opinion that a substitute for his majesty should be chosen, either for all cases to arise under the treaty or for a particular specified case already arisen, and thereupon the high contracting parties shall at once proceed to agree upon such substitute to act either in all cases to arise under the treaty or in the particular case specified, as may be indicated in said notice; provided, however, that such notice shall have no effect upon an arbitration already begun by the constitution of an arbitral tribunal under Article III. The high contracting parties shall at once proceed to nominate a substitute for his majesty in the event that his majesty shall at any time notify them of his desire to be relieved from the functions graciously accepted by him under this treaty, either for all cases to arise thereunder or for any particular specified case already arisen.

Article XI. In case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of any arbitrator or umpire, or in the event of

any arbitrator or umpire omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another arbitrator or umpire shall be forthwith appointed in his place and stead in the manner provided for with regard to the original appointment.

Article XII. Each government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the arbitrators appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the arbitral tribunal. All other expenses connected with any arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moities. Provided, however, that in any case the essential matter of difference submitted to arbitration in the right of one of the high contracting parties to receive disavowals of, or apologies for, acts or defaults of the other not resulting in substantial pecuniary injury, the arbitral tribunal finally disposing of the said matter shall direct whether any of the expenses of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party, and, if so, to what extent.

Article XIII. The time and place of meeting of an arbitral tribunal and all arrangements for the hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the tribunal itself. Each arbitral tribunal shall keep a correct record of its proceedings, and may appoint and employ all necessary officers and agents. The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the arguments on both sides. It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The decision shall be in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to each of the high contracting parties through their respective agents.

Article XIV. This treaty shall remain in force for five years from the date at which it shall come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Article XV. The present treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice

and consent of the senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington or in London within six months of the date thereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the 11th day of January, 1897.

RICHARD OLNEY,  
JULIAN PAUNCFOTE.

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### THE INDIAN TERRITORY PROBLEM.

Most persons interested in Indian affairs are aware that Congress is contemplating certain changes in the government and land tenure of Indian Territory. The importance of these proposed changes and the practical difficulty surrounding the whole subject demand for them immediate and earnest attention. Two questions are at once presented :

First. Why is Congress called upon, or even justified in interfering with the internal affairs of civilized and peaceful tribes having an established government of their own?

Second. If such interference is justified and required, how can the proposed change be made with justice to all, and preservation of property rights?

Any attempt to answer these questions presupposes a thorough knowledge of the existing political and social conditions of the Territory and of their origin. With the object of acquiring such knowledge at first hand, the Indian Rights Association secured the services of Mr. Charles F. Meserve, as their agent, to make a special investigation. The value of such an investigation depends largely on the impartiality, the thoroughness, and the training of the agent, and the Association felt that in Mr. Meserve they had secured an agent possessing the necessary qualifications in a high

degree. Mr. Meserve visited Indian Territory in the summer of 1896, and has made a full report, which is a corroboration from an independent and entirely disinterested source, of the conclusions arrived at and already published by the Dawes Commission.

ADDRESS OF HON. H. L. DAWES, AT THE LAKE MOHONK  
INDIAN CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 14-16, 1896.

*Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen.*—Mr. Meserve has relieved me of very much which ought to have been said about the Indian Territory, and in a much better manner than I could have done if it had been left to me.

The Dawes Commission (as it goes by that name in the Indian Territory), when it was announced to them that they were about to be investigated, were glad enough to find into whose hands the investigation was committed, for they felt that they would be safe in the hands of any one so intelligent, so faithful, and so persistent in pursuing the right as Mr. Meserve. I will say for myself that although investigation sooner or later overtakes most public men, it did not reach me till rather late in life, and I must confess that when the charge was made that I was lacking in respect to the rights of the Indian I rather took it to heart.

I shall devote myself for the little time I have, entirely to trying to relieve those people who were properly enough sensitive at the idea that something was going to be done by me and by those associated with me, to violate the treaty rights with the Indians.

I think that a stranger studying the character of our country would hardly be surprised at anything so much as to be told that there was in this country under the common constitution of the United States, and under the same flag that floats over its capital, still another people claiming under this very authority an independent power to govern and control itself without regard to the government or laws of the United States. If he should seek further for the reason, for the



authority under which such a claim of independence is based, he would be puzzled far more to find either reason or authority in the constitution or in law for such a condition of things. He might wonder how it could be, how it were possible, that there could be carried on here any *imperium in imperio*; how there could be another nation within this nation, yet independent of it. He would want to know why it came about, and by what authority it could be built up, by, or under, or through the same constitution. If he sought it in the fact that it was a small community that had grown up incidentally and of so small relative importance that it did not matter anything, he would be mistaken, for it has a domain of 31,000 square miles,—four times as large as the state of Massachusetts, and two-thirds as large as this grand state of New York. Ten Rhode Islands and Delawares put together could be placed inside of it, and still there would be room.

If he should inquire whether it might not be because of the peculiar character of the people in this independent territory he would still be mistaken. Since I have been in public service I have voted upon the admission into the Union of 13 or 14 states made up exactly of such a community as this is. The two states of Dakota were one territory made up of whites and Indians in almost all respects like this. The state of Minnesota, the state of Wisconsin, the state of Utah, the state of Nevada, the state of Oregon, the state of Washington, all of these states were made up exactly of the same kind of community and people. So it was not for that reason.

Was it because there are but few of them? Well, of these 13 or 14 states there was not one that had as many inhabitants in it when it became a state, after it had gone through the pupilage of the territory, as are now residents in the Indian Territory, a population from 360,000 to 370,000.

Can any one give a student of our institutions any answer why it is then that of all the territory in the states we have in the Union, there has been left this one, neither a state nor a territory of the United States, with no state or

territorial government at all inside of this Union at the same time under this constitution and this flag?

There is no answer to this question in law or in the constitution, much less in the possibilities of continuance. It grows out of the belief of a large portion of the people of the United States that somehow and in some way they have bound themselves to let it be so; the belief that the United States has abdicated authority over this people. If it is really and rightly so it is to be respected and adhered to, so long as public safety will permit *and no longer*.

I respect those people who sent Mr. Meserve to the Indian Territory. I respect the sentiment that became anxious and solicitous lest we should be at work violating the treaty rights of these people. But I for one am unable to come to the conclusion that we ever did, or if we ever did, we had the power to abdicate our authority over any one foot of the territory governed by the constitution and the flag of this country. I am happy to be able to believe that I shall show you, from the books, that we never attempted to do that, and I want to say to you that if we had, it was beyond the power of this Government under the constitution to do it. The constitution is the measure of the power of every branch of this Government. The constitution says this and this only about the territory of the United States: "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."

Congress must make the rules, Congress must govern the territory. No other authority exists in the Government to govern or control any foot of the territory of the United States outside of the District of Columbia except what I have given you, which requires Congress to do one of two things,—make all needful rules and regulations concerning it or else dispose of it—one or the other. They did dispose of this territory. They granted this title to these lands to these people for a purpose, but the rules and regulations concerning it, the government of it, they not only never did sell to

them but they never could have sold, if they had undertaken it. Mark you, it is *Congress* that must do this. The Congress of the United States has never attempted to do this. Whatever was done was in a sort of treaty not made by Congress, made by the Executive with these people as if they were a foreign nation, and there was not a jot of authority in the constitution for them to set up a government over a portion of the people of this country that shall be independent of the United States.

But they disposed of the title to the land and for what purpose? They conveyed the title to these nations for the benefit of the nations. Was it that the nations could sell it and dispose of it and make money out of it? Did the nations take it as you and I take a conveyance of sale? Not at all. They put it in the hands of these nations as trustees for each and every one of the citizen Indians. It is not worth while to go back of 1866, although the original arrangement was made seventy years ago, before this people had any idea that there could be such a thing as individual ownership by an Indian. That is why the title was put in the tribe or nation for the use of the Indians and not in the individual Indian. Land in severalty is a revelation of thirty years afterward. They took these people away into this country which was then six or seven weeks distant from civilized life, to make an atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon these nations in the states from whence they took them. They said to them you may do as you please out here.

At the time of the Civil War these Indians went to war with us, and they broke up by this the relations which had existed before 1866. After the war, the United States and these so-called nations made new treaties and established new relations. Afterward it came to be revealed that the way to advance civilization with Indians was not to isolate them but to put them on their own feet, to make individual citizens of them.

Every one of these treaties made since 1866 contemplates two things: First, that they shall hold this land strictly for

the use of each and every Indian, share and share alike, and, secondly, they provided that the old system should pass away. It was provided that whenever they chose they might take land in allotment, and the United States would survey and allot the land for them at its own expense, and that when ever they chose they might establish a territorial government, and legislate upon subjects prescribed, whose scope and limitation depended on the approval of the President, subject also to the constitution and laws of the United States. Provision was also made for United States Courts in the territory, post-roads, post-offices, and United States mails and railroads under United States laws,—a perfect surrender of autonomy, if it ever existed. Then they stipulated how the land should be held.

From a single treaty made with the Chickasaws and Choctaws, who held their land jointly, I read as follows:

“Revision of Indian Treaties,” p. 276, lines 12278—12287; “Treaty of June 22, 1855, with Choctaws and Chickasaws. And pursuant to an Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1830, the United States do hereby forever secure and guarantee the lands embraced within the said limits to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, their heirs and successors, to be held in common; so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole; Provided, however, no part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes, and that said land shall revert to the United States if said Indians and their heirs become extinct or abandon the same.”

The same thing is more or less clearly expressed in all the treaties of 1865-6.

That is what the United States solemnly guaranteed they would do, and when they do that and restore to every one of these poor Indians his equal share in every foot of that land and in every one of those coal mines and of those vast possessions, the end has come. Those who hold power there will unloose their grasp and have no further interest in opposing any proposition that will bring these tribes into

harmony in their own relations and in their relation to the Government of the United States. That is what this Commission has been importuning the United States at one end and the Indians at the other, to do. That is what those who hold the power to gather the fruits of their iniquities, grasping them with greed, into their pockets, have resisted to this day. This Commission has asked for the violation of no treaty obligation, however questionable might have been the power to enter by treaty into any such relation. They ask that these treaty stipulations may be enforced. They were charged from the beginning to say to these people: "We want none of your lands; our desire is that you shall do this yourselves." Every word that we uttered was taken down in shorthand and reported to the President of the United States. Of every communication we made to them a copy was sent to the Executive. In every one of them it has been made plain that we were there to present to them the reasons why this condition of things, so graphically reported by Mr. Meserve, could not continue in the midst of these people and in the midst of this Government. It is our conviction that this condition grows worse every hour that it continues. The courts all around there are filled up with trials of men for murders committed in the Indian Territory. One judge who has been there ten or fifteen years has sentenced something like 1,000 men to be hanged for crimes committed in that territory. There is no description that can compare with the reality, and it was our duty to impress upon them that a change must come, and we showed them the way. We showed them how their fathers in 1866 contemplated the having of this land in allotment. We have not troubled ourselves about the territorial government or about their becoming a state in the Union. We knew full well that the moment they took their land in allotment and each one had his own possessions and came to know the value of his own home, all the rest would follow; he would be for having a government, law, and protection, and he would become a

part of the United States and of the citizenship of the states like all the rest. That was our duty and we have adhered to it.

I am glad to say to you that the light is breaking in upon them. The Congress of the United States imposed new duties upon this Commission last winter, after being convinced that we had not violated any of the treaty rights of the Indians, and that we were not departing from the path of justice. They imposed on us the duty of settling forever this question of citizenship, and there are now pending before the Commission, that are to be decided by the 10th of December, the final judgments of the Commission upon 7,300 cases of claimants for citizenship in that territory. They see that the end is coming. The men who have the grasp there begin to see that they cannot tell where they will be when the end comes, and they propose to try the experiment of negotiating with us now. At this moment the Choctaw Nation, which a year ago came within one vote of passing a law making it treason to negotiate with us, has this fall at its election chosen a chief in favor of allotment. The Creek Nation, which has upon its statute-book a law making it a penalty of death to petition the United States for a change of their government, has appointed a commission, at the head of which is General Porter, whom all the men who have had anything to do with Indians know. Even the Cherokees, bound up more than any of them in the grasp of these men who have taken everything that is valuable, have appointed a commission to confer with us, and stalwart Bushy Head who was relegated to private life from the chieftainship some five years ago because he was in favor of allotment, was the man appointed at its head. It has been impressed upon them that the Congress of the United States is going to take this matter in hand if they do not choose to do it themselves.

But suppose they have an independent government now, who made it? The Government of the United States made it, and if the Government of the United States made it, it can unmake it. While the property conveyed to these peo-

ple is a vested right that can never be taken from them, the political status is not a vested right. There is no political condition that is a vested right in this country. It is constantly being changed by the power that made it, and the power that made whatever independent authority there is there, was the United States, and the United States has the power to resume it.

Now there is another way out of this. These nations hold their title, as I have read to you, in trust for the use of the people. What have they done? They have misappropriated the trust. They have taken that use from the whole people and have put it in the hands of a few, for their own private use, and what is plainer, in a court of equity than that when a trustee violates a trust he may be removed.

There are many ways out of this, not only to absolve ourselves from attempting to violate treaty obligations, but to take to ourselves some credit for enforcing the right. It is in behalf of the poor Indian, despoiled of his heritage, not of the white man, that we were sent down there; and it is in behalf of the Indian that we plead to have his possessions allotted to him either by his own act, or by the Government of the United States, or by some court in equity.

I ask this Conference, at whose hands those at work for the Indians have received so much support in times past, to understand that you have approached now what seems to me the most important of all the questions that confront you. Here is this vast territory belonging to 54,000 Indians, less than one-fourth of whom have any participation in it. All the others are driven off. I appeal to you in their behalf. Set them in the possession of their rights and then the remedy will be worked out after that. Give them, each one of them, what belongs to him, and he will see to it, that what is necessary under the laws of the United States he will have.

The whole matter is full of difficulties and perplexities. Take the mining interests. There are millions of dollars honestly and fairly invested in the coal-mines by outsiders.

A law was made that any citizen Indian who would discover a deposit of coal should have the exclusive use of a mile all around it, with power to lease it. So they went to Pennsylvania where there are experts in coal mining, and got there experts, and they went out and told these Indians where to discover coal, and they discovered it and leased the land to capitalists. The Indian never could mine coal alone. It requires hundreds of thousands of capital, and this capital has come from Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and been invested honestly in these mines. It would be rank injustice to destroy all that property. It has got to be the work of negotiation and equitable disposition. The lands belong to all the Indians, not to the half-dozen who have discovered where the coal-mines are. The same is true of the town sites. Large towns of 5,000, 3,000, 2,000 inhabitants have been built by the whites on the land of these Indians, and vast sums of money spent upon them. I cannot tell you just how it shall be adjusted. I only say to you what I have said to these men: "We will sit down with you and we will try to work out a solution of this question that shall be not only just to you Indians but just to those men whom you have invited here and who have invested their capital in your work." All the southwestern country depends on those mines. Millions of property are involved in the question. How it shall be settled I wish I knew. The Commission is trying to make secure every man's rights in that territory.



# INTELLIGENCE.

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## THE LEND A HAND CLUBS.

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### MONTHLY MEETING.

The monthly meeting was held at the LEND A HAND office December 28th, 1896. Seven members were present. The president was unexpectedly detained, and the meeting was called to order by the secretary.

Mrs. Whitman reported for the Manassas Industrial School. Miss Dean had been in Boston nearly two months, the guest of the Lend a Hand Clubs. She would return in a few days by the way of New York, where she would remain a short time to present the needs of the school. She had raised in Boston \$619.90. Mrs. Whitman spoke of a meeting called in behalf of Manassas at Association Hall for the next day. The call for the meeting was signed by Edw. E. Hale, Philip S. Moxom, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Howard N. Brown, Lucy B. Lowell, E. Winchester Donald, and others.

Mr. Tobey spoke of the Farmers' Fruit Offering, the report of which is printed elsewhere. The expenses of distribution have not been entirely met, there being a deficit of about \$30.00. He reported eighteen barrels from West Hampstead, N. H., and Southboro', Mass., now on their way to the city. One of the committee asked that the Diet Kitchens should have a share of this last donation. There

is a large demand for baked apples by the dispensary physicians for the poor who are ill.

The secretary spoke of a Club that would provide an infant's wardrobe if needed. She also said that \$5.00 had been contributed for the Book Mission and forwarded to the treasurer of that department, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon street, Boston.

Money had been given in answer to the appeal for a deaf child. The committee voted to give \$4.75 to complete the sum needed.

Mr. Tobey, as chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee, said that the committee had decided, after a careful examination by an expert, to buy the barge and fit it up as a hospital. They were ready to receive contributions for that purpose. Mr. G. Winthrop Lee, 4 Post Office Square, Boston, is the treasurer of that committee. When once the barge is owned, four trips can be made for what two trips cost now. The barge will be much more convenient for use, and should the excursion days prove stormy, a trip can always be made the next day, which is not now the case.

Mrs. Whitman reported the gift of three cases of felt hats from Messrs. Houghton & Dutton, Boston. The hats had been divided among the different barrels that the Clubs had sent away. Barrels and boxes were sent in season for Christmas to three towns in Virginia for distribution, to Beaufort, S. C., and a barrel of books to Manassas Industrial School for the library.

The meeting then adjourned.

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QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.—The next conference of Lend a Hand Clubs will be held by invitation of the Lend a Hand Club of Lynn, Mass., in that town, February 13, at 10.45 A. M. in the Unitarian Church. Clubs within reasonable distance will be notified, but members of all Lend a Hand Clubs and King's Daughters are cordially invited. Work for individual Clubs will be discussed in the afternoon.

## LEND A HAND CONFERENCE.

(Continued.)

### LYNN.

LEND A HAND.—The Club for the season of 1895 and 1896 was composed of twenty-four active and nineteen honorary members. The Club held fourteen regular meetings, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, one social evening and one entertainment, Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works. At the regular meetings we sewed for the poor. A sum of about \$250 was distributed in various directions, \$25 to Tuskegee, \$25 to the Armenians, and the remaining \$200 among home charities, leaving a balance of \$200 in the treasury.

### MARLBOROUGH.

AMERICAN BAND.—The American Band numbers twenty-three members, sixteen of whom are active members. They meet every Saturday, with an attendance of from five to ten members at a meeting. The rule is to do at least one good deed each week. We have made and filled candy bags, and have sent groceries at Thanksgiving and Christmas. We have also sent clothing to a little boy who was the guest of the Club for ten days one summer.

### MILTON.

CLOVER CLUB.—Christmas, 1895, we sent to Parker Memorial a box of books, fruit, and clothing; also the small sum of \$1.50 to the Armenians.

During the winter and spring months we held monthly meetings and made aprons for the Children's Mission. On the same day that aprons were given to the mission, flowers were carried to the Old Ladies' Home on Common Street.

We worked for a church fair held in June, and provided cake and candy for the table which was in charge of the Lend a Hands.

One member had charge of church decorations for one month. Another made articles for private sale.

We will begin at once work on articles for the December fair at Tremont Temple. We have plans to send apples to Parker Memorial as soon as possible. The Club membership is six.

#### PEABODY.

**YOUNG WORKERS' CLUB.**—The Club has a membership of thirty girls and young ladies who have grown up in the Club, besides half a dozen boys.

About half of the Club are active members.

We hold monthly meetings for sewing or for social purposes. Since last Christmas our Club has given \$75 towards painting our church, which we earned by giving two dramatic entertainments.

At a fair in April we also earned \$20.00, which we gave to the Ladies' Association of our church.

We contributed \$5.00 toward the flowers for decorating the church at Easter.

In July our Club invited two poor children from Boston for two weeks, paying board for them.

The same month we sent a hard working young widow into the country with her four little boys for a rest and vacation for two weeks, paying their board and traveling expenses; also the expenses of her older boy of fourteen years for an outing with the others over Sunday, when he could leave his work. This month we have given \$5.00 to a needy little child in our Sunday-school.

During the past six months our Club has undertaken some post-office mission work.

We have a boy correspondent, fourteen years old, in Idaho, who writes us very interesting letters. We respond with occasional letters from our boys, and send him papers, books, and magazines once a month.

We have a little girl correspondent in Montana to whom we send Sunday-school papers and books.

Our third correspondent is a young lady in Oklahoma Territory, who is a Baptist missionary among the Indians. We send her papers and magazines.

#### ROXBURY.

I. Q. H. CLUB.—The Club was organized seven years ago. It began with ten members, and still has the same number. The Club has helped poor people of Roxbury with clothing. For two years we devoted the money that we raised to the new church that was building, otherwise the money has been used for general purposes.

#### WALTHAM.

THE GUILD.—Our circle has been organized ten years. Beginning at the time the hospital was built, we aided in that and furnished a room. Since then we have given money to the needy and occasionally have contributed to the hospital. Our circle is composed of nine members from different churches. We do no regular church work. Last January we began to read on Sunday morning to sick people in their homes, and also in the hospital. We held meetings once a month, on Sunday afternoons. Then we have talks which are of great help to us all,—heart to heart talks. Our work is so quiet we hardly speak of it. We have established a loan library and have about 100 volumes, which we send all over the country. We also write to the people to whom we send them. We pay postage both ways if the recipient is too poor to return them. We have seven or eight correspondents. Our Cheerful Letter work has a good many children correspondents, and some are developing interesting characters.

#### WALPOLE.

LEND A HAND CLUB.—There has been great variety in the work of our Club this year. Last winter we helped a family in great need. The mother was very sick and we hired a nurse to take care of her until she was able to be about

again, and sent them proper food. At our meetings, which we hold fortnightly, we have been working for the Children's Hospital. We gave an "Afternoon Tea" the 1st of April in the vestry of our church. Quite a sum was realized, and this was put in the treasury for extra music for Children's Sunday. The first of this year one of our members formed a branch Club, and they call themselves The "To-day" Club.

On June 4th, 1896, we held a fair and entertainment in the vestry of our church. The money raised was put in the treasury for future use.

The last of June we stopped meeting together for the summer.

September 23 found us altogether once more, and we are now looking out to help all that are in need.

**TO-DAY CLUB.**—Our Club was formed in February, 1896, of girls whose ages range from eight to twelve years. Our name was given us by Dr. Hale at the Lowell Convention.

This summer we held a fair, the proceeds of which were about three dollars. We sent two dollars to the Floating Hospital in hopes to give pleasure to some sick child. With the balance of the money we bought blank books, and some are making scrap books and others paper doll books to send to a hospital for children.

We meet every two weeks, on Wednesday, at the houses of the members. Our meeting is opened by the Lend a Hand Club motto and we close it with the "Clinton" Club Song.

#### WATERTOWN.

**SENIOR LEND A HAND CLUB.**—The Senior Lend a Hand Club has no special work but does whatever comes along. Last year it furnished a Christmas tree for poor children. It has been more or less interested in church work. In the summer the Fruit and Flower Mission received a good deal of time and attention.

## WINCHESTER.

LEND A HAND CLUB.—The Club, as a whole (eight Tens), holds meetings semi-annually and has sociables every two months. Among the various charitable objects we have helped this year are the Floating Hospital, Fresh Air Fund, Manassas Industrial School, Armenians, and some poor children of the South End. We had some city children sent out to spend the day, and have had some home charity. We have also decorated the church every Sunday. The flowers used are afterwards sent to the sick. One of the younger Tens is now making holders and selling them. Some of the Tens are rather broken up at present, but hold themselves ready to assist in any way they can at any time they can.

## WORCESTER.

UNITY LEND A HAND CLUB.—The Unity Lend a Hand Club was formed in January, 1888. Several of the original members have been active in the work through the nine years, and have kept the Club together under the same general rules with which it started.

It now consists of twenty-five active members, who pay fifteen cents a year for membership, and of about eighty honorary members, who pay twenty-five cents per year. All active members are members of the Central Club.

The meetings are held once in two weeks, on Friday afternoons, and there is a fine of five cents for non-attendance. Work is always prepared for those who care to sew during the meetings, such as pillow-cases, sheets, and clothing for the poor.

Every Tuesday evening for the last two years some of our Club members have been at the Worcester Boys' Club, entertaining the boys.

We have given aid to the following institutions: Baldwinville Hospital, Day Nursery, Orphan's Home, Boys' Club, Home for Aged Men, Employment Society, Associated

Charities, Good Samaritan, Friendly Union, District Nurse, Armenians at Van, and to the American Unitarian Association \$25.00 for two years.

We have a Club library. The books are taken out by members to lend to people who would not get any books to read themselves. Most of the books in our library were written by Dr. Hale. The Club takes the *Ten Times One Record*.

We have given two suppers at the Home for Aged Women and two suppers at the Old Men's Home every winter, besides various entertainments at the Orphan's Home. Last winter we gave a Valentine party to the Sunday-school, with supper. The Club money is made by sales and lectures.

Before the summer vacation we gave a reception to the honorary members.

We have now an Auxiliary Lend a Hand Club of fifteen members. They have been selling tickets for our A. B. C. D. and Doll Exhibition.

LEND A HAND CLUB OF FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Our work has always been almost entirely local—that is, in and about Worcester.

During the past year the Club has had protégées, and faithful ones too, in six families, over which it has had especial watch, helping them over the rough places, paying rents and supplying coal when necessary. In some cases the rent money has been lent only, and in these cases it has always been paid back sooner or later.

Then we have our "calling list," as we call it, people in better circumstances, who do not desire the necessities so much as the luxuries. With these people we have endeavored always to find their personal weaknesses, and tried to cater to them as far as possible. One of the girls, a poor cripple, was very fond of pansies, so, although it was mid-winter, pansies were bought at the hot-house and taken to give her a few hours of bliss, as she expressed it.

During the entire winter members of the Club visited the



"Boys' Club" on Monday evenings, and joined in the games from seven to nine o'clock.

We have made a special effort to have the festival days of the year red letter ones in the lives of our families. At Thanksgiving dinners were sent to 14 families. At Christmas we gave our annual supper to about fifty children, who would otherwise have had a very meagre celebration. A supper was served, or rather "grabbed," and then there was a tree, and each child received a present, which was handed him by a very realistic Santa. We have never done anything that we more heartily enjoyed.

In July our Club undertook the furnishing of one of the hospital rooms at the new "Old Ladies' Home." With pretty, light furniture, dainty muslin draperies and pictures, the room is a bright and happy place for an invalid. We shall visit the Old Ladies' Home weekly, and help to cheer the inmate of our room with a flower or a story.

Besides this active work, which we do love the *most*, the Club makes yearly subscription to the District Nurse Fund, the Boys' Club, and the Friendly Union of our own city, and to the "Kindergarten for the Blind" at Jamaica Plain.

The Club has no membership fees or any honorary members to help fill its treasury, but depends upon various fairs and entertainments, which are good throughout the year.

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The afternoon session was opened by the singing of the Rhode Island Club Song and the repeating of the mottoes. After a short speech by the president, he introduced Rev. R. B. Tobey, the chairman of the committee on the Floating Hospital. Mr. Tobey said:

I have a picture of the first floating hospital. I found it in a birthday book which I purchased for my little girl. It is the infant Moses when found by Pharaoh's daughter. I am the son of a sailor, born and brought up in New Bedford, and once, when visiting a friend in my native place and thinking of how much good the sea air did, I thought if I

could only introduce something of the kind into the charities of Boston. A reporter told me they had something in New York which Boston didn't have,—a Floating Hospital. Why not have one in Boston? And the suggestion took shape. The season of 1896 has been very successful and the necessity for owning our barge has been made very apparent. If this can be purchased it will mean four trips a week hereafter at much reduced cost per trip. Besides, the facilities for life saving will be greatly increased. The Floating Hospital committee are enthusiastic about the work and the prospects for its future seem very bright.

Mr. Tobey offered to send Floating Hospital literature to any who wished it, and gave his address, 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

After Mr. Tobey's remarks, Miss Brigham, of the Lend a Hand Book Mission, told of her work in distributing literature. Her annual report will be found in this number.

Miss Jennie Dean, representing the Manassas Industrial School, was the next speaker. She said:

I always feel as if I were at home with Lend a Hand people. A lady in Washington told me, "When you go to Boston, go to Dr. Hale. Dr. Hale turns Massachusetts on his forefinger." The Lend a Hand people have done much good for the colored people in North Virginia. We must have a farm of about 100 acres. Some one must give the money. We couldn't because we didn't have it. We needed \$1,500.00 for the school. I went to Boston and found the LEND A HAND office, and Dr. Hale says the colored people have been a blessing to him ever since. I am glad if we have, because the Lend a Hand Clubs have been a blessing to us. Now, ladies, I got the \$1,500.00. You have never tired of helping us. We paid for the land, and your secretary visited us. While there, we had a five cent rally and raised \$60.00. In two years we finished paying for the farm, building, furnishings, all free of debt. Then we were burned out. However, before your secretary came a second time, we put up another building, so she could see it when she

came. Every dollar went to the right place. You can never know how much we owe to Lend a Hand Clubs.

We have now 57 students. Last year there were 95, and later in the winter, when the harvest is over, we shall have 100 scholars. I am proud to say the girls are doing well in sewing, cooking, and housework. The boys are doing well but have not yet the tools necessary. (The tools of the carpenter's shop have since been sent.—Ed.) The seed was sown in good soil and is now a large tree. Since we began, the ladies of the South are trying to do for the whites what we are doing for the colored people. The storm in October did us a great deal of harm. Our roof was not taken off because the good Lord sent the wind the other way, but it did us lots of harm. Then we had a windmill so as to bring water from our new well, and the wind took it right up and broke it all to pieces.

I don't know what to ask for we need so many things now. The people have got it into their minds to have a Hale Building for our girls and boys. If we had the room we could have 200 girls there. The people have faith that the Northern people will help them. The boys said, "Give our love to the people of Massachusetts, and tell them to come and see us."

Dr. Hale said he introduced Miss Dean to the Clubs and would leave her to do the rest; and he then related some little stories of her brave, persistent work.

Rev. C. H. Watson, D. D., of the Baptist Church at Arlington, was the next speaker. He said:

My ignorance is dense in regard to details of your work, but my interest is deep. I hope sometime that denominational fences will be so low we can shake hands over them, and I hope also the time will come when there are no fences. We have an idea that we need miracles, but the Apostle Paul says that "the abiding gifts are faith and hope and love." If there is anything this world needs to lift us out of the deep, it is faith and hope and love, something that will let the hope shine now. How deep and broad and high

is the love of God in our hearts. Let us strive to love one another. It is not difficult to get into sympathy with one so enthusiastic in good work as Miss Dean. I am glad there is a place on your platform and in your hearts for this good woman who is trying to help her people.

Mrs. Whitman said that Dr. Watson had spoken on the Lend a hand platform of faith and hope and love, and asked that the Clubs would repeat the mottoes.

Dr. Hale said he was often asked where he found the material for stories, and he answers, "Come up in the LEND A HAND office and find out." The business of the Clubs is to teach public spirit. "Come Along Club" would be a good name for a Club. He believed in calling together the ladies of a town and having a serious talk on the needs of that town. Bring them of different denominations and let them heartily join in promoting the public spirit of that town.

Dr. Hale called attention to some apples upon the table, which he said were specimens of the fine fruit of the Farmers' Fruit Offering to the poor of the city of Boston. That work is a branch of our Lend a Hand work, and is not only welcomed but is really needed by the poor people.

The meeting adjourned after singing America.

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#### THE LEND A HAND BOOK MISSION.

The Lend a Hand Book Mission completes its sixth year this month. This practical, educational effort has developed into a momentous movement, giving mental, moral, and spiritual nourishment to thousands. Our co-workers are from the North, South, East, and West, and all feel it a glorious privilege to unite heart and hand in this broad, Christian, helpful cause for the common good. During the past year one hundred and forty-five barrels and boxes of second-hand books, magazines, and papers, with the freight paid by the donors, have been sent into the South and Southwest. Over twelve hundred packages have gone by mail,

besides a large number of single books and periodicals. It is impossible to measure the extent of the influence of this stream of valuable literature, which has been steadily pouring in upon whole communities of white and colored people who have no money to buy books or subscribe for magazines. Clergymen, teachers, King's Daughters, and other friends of education, know the exact neighborhood where families are cramped for opportunities and how to relieve this literary famine by making judicious deposits of publications, which are passed from home to home.

The narrow views of people in the rural districts expand under reading which entertains, strengthens and purifies, and opens a wider horizon of deeper religious convictions, current events, and a tie of universal brotherhood. In Columbia, Athens, Greenville, Atlanta, and other towns, large home collections have been made, which, with Northern contributions, have kept those who distribute abundantly supplied. The factory operatives and mountain whites have received a large share of the interested efforts of resident Lend a Hand workers, who are planting in the minds of bright children the seed which is closely linked to their future destiny.

At the request of, and with the coöperation of Southern friends, more reading has been provided for convicts in the penitentiaries of North and South Carolina and the prison camps of Georgia. Many of the prisoners are vicious and ignorant because their early lives were uncheered by one ray of moral light; others, kind and generous by nature, have drifted into crime. All are struggling in darkness. During the past year especial attention has been given to the uplifting of this unfortunate class. The results are most gratifying. Those who can read, eagerly receive publications that will give them light and consolation. Letters, written behind prison bars, come to us full of burning words of grateful appreciation. The chaplains and superintendents of convicts have manifested a strong interest in the distribution of reading among them. I passed nineteen weeks in the South,

and during the remainder of the year the work is actively sustained by an extensive correspondence, which occupies much of my time.

All the applicants for reading write to me at the LEND A HAND office, Boston: those who have literature to offer also write to me what they have collected, and by corresponding with each I plan and give directions where and to whom the reading shall be sent. The postage and freight in all cases should be paid by the donors.

Of the hundreds of letters pouring in upon me, a few short extracts will show a little how many and varied are the requests. A Presbyterian colored clergyman asks for a "commentary." A convict writes: "Times are dark in this life, but I hope in the next world to receive something better than a penitentiary and its conditions." Another convict asks for "Pilgrim's Progress." A Methodist clergyman is "without Sunday-school books." A young colored man wants help in finding a "millionaire" to educate him. A helpless, incurable woman wishes "reading to give to poor people" who visit her. An Episcopal church wishes "to be connected with another of the same faith." One sentence in another letter is this: "I am a young man unable to leave my room; reading is my only pleasure." A woman hopes for aid in finding "a purchaser for a mineral spring." A superintendent of convicts writes: "Good religious reading is doing my men a great deal of good," and he asks for more. A Baptist evangelist asks for the *Scientific American*. Many requests are made for the *Century*, Harper's publications, *Youth's Companion*, juvenile Sunday-school books, and little illustrated Sunday-school papers, gospel hymns, testaments, etc.

I heartily thank the many generous friends of all denominations whose literary and financial contributions have sustained this momentous work. The donors of reading material are too many to be counted. Some of the Northern and Southern editors have given liberal aid through their columns. I gladly contribute my services as an offering to

this cause. The expenses for personal travel, amanuensis, rent, postage, printing, etc., have been \$423, which have been paid by the following named donors of money :

Church of the Disciples, Boston,	\$25.00
Young men of the Old South Church,	10.00
Ladies' Missionary Society of Union Church,	5.00
Woman's Alliance of First Religious Society, Roxbury,	25.00
Trinity Church,	10.00
Church of the Unity,	25.00
Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee,	5.00
Woman's Alliance of First Church, Cambridge,	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dole,	5.00
Miss Ellen Thurston,	35.00
Mrs. L. M. Francis,	5.00
Mrs. James W. Tufts,	10.00
Miss Sarah B. Fay,	25.00
Mrs. Henry Whitman,	10.00
Mrs. E. M. Brown,	1.00
Miss E. L. W.,	15.00
Mrs. J. C. Robinson,	20.00
Central Lend a Hand Club, Boston,	5.00
Miss Harriet Grey,	5.00
Mrs. Susan Day Kimball,	5.00
Mrs. F. C.,	10.00
Donor unknown,	2.00
Mrs. A. D. Gerrish,	1.00
Mrs. John Phillips,	25.00
Mrs. E. H. R.,	5.00
Miss Ida Mason,	25.00
Miss E. F. Mason,	25.00
Mrs. W. V. Kellen,	20.00
Miss Annette Rogers,	10.00
Total,	<hr/> \$379.00

Mr. Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., is the treasurer.

Our little army of Lend a Hand workers moves steadily onward, and we will gladly welcome accessions to our ranks. An immense field of usefulness with no boundary line is before us. A long procession of fellow-travellers struggling in the darkness are on the great highway of life, and as we journey together we can shed upon them a glimmer of light.

The Lend a Hand Book Mission for another year will soon be resumed.

SARAH P. BRIGHAM,

LEND A HAND office, 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

**AN ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.**—A movement has been inaugurated in Boston which promises to be a distinct influence in the development of art in New England. This movement begins at the point on which all true art rests, the fit and proper development of all household utensils and furnishings so that the home may be worthy of the fine arts. It promises to be a genuine renaissance of the industrial arts.

An exhibition is to be held early in the spring under the auspices of leaders of art. The advisory board consists of Gen. Charles G. Loring, Charles A. Cummings, Denman W. Ross, A. W. Longfellow, Jr., Ross Turner, C. Howard Walker, R. Clipston Sturgis, William Sturgis Bigelow and Sylvester Baxter; Henry Lewis Johnson, Director.

There will be examples of applied art, including designing, illustration, engraving, printing, stone carving, pottery, electric and gas fixtures, lamps, iron, brass, bronze and other metal work, mural decorations, stained glass, furniture and many other things which are comprised in the category of arts and crafts.

The exhibition will be open to New England exhibitors. Similar exhibitions are held abroad each year and have exerted a great influence in all the industrial arts. An arts and crafts exhibition in Boston will be something entirely new and will be one of the most interesting, profitable and significant exhibitions of the season. It gives promise of bringing out an immense quantity of new designs in all lines of manufactured articles and of having a very important influence on the industries which cater to household needs.

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**CONVENTION OF WORKING WOMEN'S CLUBS.**—The Third Triennial Convention will be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 28th, 29th and 30th, 1897. Delegates to this meeting will be authorized to act for the six associations—Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Brooklyn, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, and other societies in-



terested in the welfare of working women are cordially invited to send representatives. The New York and Pennsylvania Associations were represented at the conference held in Philadelphia on November 11th, 1896. The other associations communicated with the convention committee by letter.

The general topic proposed for the consideration of the convention is Woman's Work—not in a spirit of glorification or boasting, but of investigation.

Three sessions will be given to the work of the Clubs: First, Present Work; Second, Successes and Mistakes; Third, Possibilities.

Two other sessions will be devoted to the subject of Industrial Trades of Women, the Factory, Mill and Store. For this part of the work, it is expected that statistics will be prepared on factories and stores, with suggestions as to methods of improving conditions in places where women work.

Subjects for discussion may be sent to the chairman of the committee on papers, Miss Ingham, 333 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, and correspondence is earnestly solicited. To make the convention truly helpful, all Clubs must bear their part in the work and the Pennsylvania committee hope to hear not only from Club-members but from all who are interested.

Arrangements are being made as to railroad and hotel rates and delegates will be communicated with on these subjects.

Miss L. N. Platt, Secretary, 237 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia.

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PURIFICATION OF THE PRESS.—The report of the committee at the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends for 1896 shows that the yearly letters issued to editors and journalists upon the purification of the Press have met with sympathy and courteous replies. The following letter for the year 1897 on the same subject is just issued,

signed by the chairman, Isabella Tyson, and the other members of the committee :

*Respected Friends* :—Our committee has met with so much consideration and encouragement, that it enters upon another year of effort with the strengthened conviction that the cause it espouses is, indeed, a righteous one, and must more and more prevail.

The abundant evidence that the need of reform has found lodgment with our prominent journalists, emboldens us to ask again their coöperation in so cultivating the public taste that it shall demand, and shall receive from the press, only that which elevates and refines.

The sentiment, and the mode of thought of a community, are largely a reflex of its daily papers. So potent a factor is it in character molding, that the best welfare of the nation is dependent upon it. We crave that it shall bring into the home only that which is dignified and which shall inspire to purer, nobler thought and action. It will then prove truly the lever to lift the moral standard of its readers to a higher plane.

We appeal to you, as editors, for a reticence in the detail of crime and scandal,—that the purely sensational shall be excluded, that pictures and advertisements, both personal and medical, which so insidiously lead the innocent and unsuspecting from the path of virtue, shall find no place in your columns. We especially ask your influence in raising the moral tone of the edition issued as the “Sunday paper,” till it becomes a power for good among the people.

The press when pure and conscientiously conducted, becomes one of the greatest benefits to any land. May it then be steadfast to its sacred trust, and conscious to its illimitable power, place itself unfalteringly ever on the side of the pure, the true, the beautiful. Grateful for the endorsement which our work has received from journalists and from editorial associations, we ask a continuance of the interest and sympathy which have been an inspiration to our efforts.

HOME LIBRARIES OF CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, BOSTON.—There are now sixty-four active libraries, of which sixteen are without permanent visitors. During the summer forty-one have been visited weekly, seventeen of which have been under the direct care of the office. Of the sixteen libraries now without visitors, in three cases the visitors will return later, and continue actively with their respective groups. In January last four new libraries were opened.

At the April conference of visitors a new departure was made. All the librarians were invited, and each was allowed to bring one older person. The meeting was most successful, the children being easily drawn into conversation, and offering comment and suggestion freely and with much interest. The Albany plan of naming the libraries after some popular author or well known public man or woman was submitted to the children and unanimously adopted by them. Many names were suggested, and all libraries represented were thus christened. It is proposed to repeat the conference this year, to have reports from libraries by the librarian, and, if again successful, to make it a yearly feature of the work.

During the year there has been increasing request for books for older members and demand for special kinds of reading. This most encouraging indication we have in all cases endeavored to meet, as far as possible, by a rearrangement of sets and the purchase of books asked for by the several groups.

One of the very earliest libraries started, January, 1887, has had an interesting life. Its first home was in a small street in one of the out-lying districts of Boston, with a membership of about fifteen children. These continued to belong for several years; then the library was removed to another street in the near neighborhood, a few of the older members dropping out. The cause of this first removal was a notice from the Board of Health that the old home must be vacated. From its second home the library was sent to the house of another member in the same street, but was

again removed in December, 1892, to a narrow alley in the rear of one of the small streets in the same neighborhood. The membership changed somewhat; some older girls were lost and three younger children substituted.

In April, 1894, it became necessary to find yet another home, as a large corporation had bought all of the surrounding property. When notice to quit was given, only a few days of grace were allowed, and the children felt the necessity of acting without consulting the visitor. So the first intimation of this sudden exodus was the receipt of a letter from one of the members, telling of two homes that could be had, and making suggestions in regard to a new librarian, for there were several applicants for this position, the new quarters of the old librarian being too small to accommodate the library.

The home decided upon was in a much wider street, within a few minutes' walk of the old locality, the librarian being a new member. The new quarters were very comfortable, although somewhat small, for little by little the library had increased beyond the prescribed limits. Young sisters and brothers had crept in, almost without notice.

Things worked fairly smoothly until May, 1896, when the older members petitioned to have the library divided, allowing the younger children to form the new group. This seemed a natural desire, as some of the girls were in their nineteenth year.

The parents of these girls are all laboring people. But so far, the work found for the children has been guided largely by the visitor, and they have generally been able to start in better and more promising kinds of work.

It is very satisfactory to have had this membership the same through so many years, and this has brought about the most friendly and intimate relations between the visitor and library members. So that at the meetings, not only books are discussed, but any question that is uppermost in any one of the minds, whether it be the kind of material for a new gown or daily work. The forming of a cooking club, to meet at the home of the visitor, is now in progress.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN, BOSTON.—Two years ago this school was opened with very small means. It has proved to be a much needed charity. The school is a free school with free transportation by coach or carriage for the children, free dinners, and free medical supervision. It is divided into two departments, primary and grammar, with three classes in each. Clay modeling and drawing are also taught. Industrial work too has its place here. Plain sewing and dressmaking have been well taught, and one delicate girl has gained proficiency in the art of making paper flowers. Exercises in physical training are given four days in the week, and massage two or three times a week. The relief that massage gives to the crippled limbs and spines is shown by the look of gratitude on the faces of the little sufferers. Transportation is one of the largest expenses. The directors hope some day to own a coach of their own—one that will be easy for the little cripples to enter and leave. In connection with the school a relief committee has been formed; this committee visits the children in their homes and has a general oversight of them; the ladies see that the physician's directions are carried out and with the aid of the "relief fund" they have been able to provide necessary apparatus for many of the cripples. A branch school at Arlington, Mass., has been started and has interested a large number of persons there.

It is interesting to note that the medical committee testify to the efficiency of the care, nursing, and teaching, and that the general condition of the pupils has been improved. Owing to a lack of means and accommodations, attention has been given chiefly to children crippled by hip disease, and disease of the spine, rather than to those permanently crippled by incurable paralysis, for some of which application has been made.

## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD E. HALE, D. D.	Editor in Chief.
JOHN STILMAN SMITH,	Business Manager.

*Sample copies of Lend a Hand sent on receipt of 20 cts. in postage stamps.*

Back numbers may be sent to us and we will bind them at the following rates:—

Vol. I, II, III and IV, bound in antique half-leather,	\$1.00
Vol. V, bound in two parts, antique half-leather,	1.05
Vol. VI, and VII, bound half-leather, per vol.	.85

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Antique half-leather,	\$3.25
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Vol. VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, half-leather, each	2.00
Two vols. together of any one year,	3.75

### LITERARY NOTES.

A bound volume of *THE CENTURY*, including the numbers of the magazine for the past six months, has made its appearance. A glance at the table of contents shows how much that appears in the magazine is of more than passing interest. The volume contains the conclusion of Professor Sicane's "Life of Napoleon," with all of the dramatic interest that crowded the Corsican's career from Wagram to St. Helena.

The numbers of *ST. NICHOLAS* for the past year, bound up in two parts, contain the material for half a dozen of the usual juvenile books. There are more than a thousand pages in all, and more than seven hundred pictures. Four complete, richly illustrated serial stories are "The Swordmaker's Son," by W. O. Stoddard; "The Prize Cup," by J. T. Trowbridge; "Teddy and Carrots," by James Otis; and "Sindbad, Smith & Co.," by Albert Stearns. Besides these there are scores of stories, sketches, and poems that make special appeal to boys and girls. Sarah Orne Jewett gives a glimpse of the Christmas customs of another land, and of life in a famous country house in "Betty Leicester's English Christmas."

It is perhaps not very generally known that Miss Alice M. Longfellow, the eldest daughter of the poet Longfellow, is a writer of considerable power. It is to be regretted that she has not written more for publication. In the new edition of *Evangeline*, issued for school use by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in their *Riverside Literature Series*, may be found an interesting sketch by her entitled "Longfellow in Home Life." This edition contains also a 40-page sketch of Longfellow, by Mr. Horace E. Scudder; an excellent portrait of Longfellow, which shows him seated in his chair; pictures of his birthplace at Portland, his dwelling at Cambridge, and his Cambridge study; with a very carefully prepared map showing the places referred to in the poem.

The most important feature of the January number of *The Outlook* is the appearance of the initial chapters of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life." Mr. McCarthy's fame as a novelist, biographer, historian, parliamentarian, and Irish leader makes whatever he writes of peculiar interest. He has found no more congenial employment than in biographical work. In the opening chapters of this life we find the same pleasant conversational style which distinguished "A History of Our Own Times." There is a special value to this biography over most—if its continuation fulfil the promise of these first chapters—namely, in giving to us portraiture rather than comment, personality rather than politics.

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Your home is incomplete without it, and the price is within reach of all. I ordered one for my own use—and it was so handy and convenient I went to taking orders for them and sold 51 in one day, making over \$5 clear. It gives a beautiful white light, chimneys never break from heat; it is always clean and ready. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., will send sample for 13 two cent stamps; write for one. I got my start from him. GEORGE B.

### How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due. I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler, a plain dipper, a fine strainer, a funnel, a strainer funnel, a sick room warming pan and a pint measure. These eight different uses make the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very near every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as \$200 a month. If you need work you can do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two cent stamps—write at once. JOHN G. N.

### Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13-year-old boy made \$1.25 the first hour he worked selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared \$10, the second week I cleared \$15. I expect to run up to \$25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor, and saves oil; it is easy to sell. If you wish to try it send 13 two cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home. MISS TINA W.

### The New Hook Spoon Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$15.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly JEANNETTE S.

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A READER.

### Another Smart Woman.

My husband is poor but proud, and he does not want me to work; as I have nothing to do I get restless, and after reading in your paper Mrs. Russell's experience selling self-heating fatirons, I concluded I would try it. I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they treated me so nicely that I felt very much encouraged. As soon as I got my sample iron I started out and sold 8 iron the first day, clearing \$12. I have not sold less than eight any day since, and one day I sold 17. I now have \$225 clear money, and my husband does not know I have been working, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right, or should I quit work and leave him to struggle alone?

AN ANXIOUS WIFE.

You are doing just right; your husband should be proud of you; go right ahead and show the world what an energetic woman can do. That self-heating iron must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so many that are succeeding selling it.

### A Churn that Churns in One Minute.

I have been in the dairy business all my life and have many times churned for an hour before butter would appear, so when I heard of a churn that would churn in a minute, I concluded to try it. Every day for a week I used it, and not only could I churn in a minute, but I got more and better butter than with the common churn. This is very important information to butter makers. The churn works easily, and will churn an ordinary churning in less than sixty seconds. I have sold two dozen of these churns in the past month. Every butter maker that has seen me churn in less than a minute bought one. You can obtain all desired information regarding the churn by addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they will give you prompt and courteous attention.

A DAIRYMAN.

### Money! Make it Yourself!

I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's Wind Mill; we call it the "People's" because the inventor never patented it, but let everybody use it free. Any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material complete will not cost over \$10. It is a splendid mill, will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending 18 two-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.; he sells pumps also, and when you get your wind mill going would be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay \$50 or \$60 for a wind mill when you can make one just as good for \$10. I think there could be big money made putting these mills up through the country, as everybody would like them.

A READER.



A FEW FACTS FOR THOSE THAT THINK

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Again we illustrate that MURDOCK'S LIQUID FOOD is a Food.

Mr. John C. Tilton was a healthy boy until he was 16 years of age, when he was vaccinated, which developed Eczema, and it increased from bad to worse for 16 years under the best treatment in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. 94 different physicians treated him, and all pronounced him incurable.

In 1881 he was in such a physical condition that for six months he was unable to wear any clothing but a sheet pinned at his neck, and every time he lifted his foot the floor was wet with the serum. His whole body being nominally raw as it was shedding the eczema scales, about one quart daily, and his legs and water were a dark brown for over two years all the time, and the sufferings he endured during the sixteen years are beyond the power of mind to describe. His only prayer for years was that for death, even if he was the only son of his widowed mother, who had spent a fortune trying to restore him to health. In this condition his last physician found him, and he is a leading member of the Suffolk and Massachusetts Medical Society (regular school). He told him his case was beyond the reach of medicine, and the only thing that would save his life, if it could be done, was Murdock's Liquid Food (the value of it he had seen in his own family). So he tried it, one teaspoonful four times daily. The action on his system the first day was frightful, as his heart had no regular action for an hour after taking it, causing great pain, and then great physical improvement in strength, followed by reduction in the discharges of serum and scales. In six weeks he had increased up to one tablespoonful and walked one and a half miles to call on us. In two months he had recovered, and decreased the daily quantity of our Liquid Food. He has not taken over two twelve-ounce bottles since 1882, and then only during the heat of the summer of 1892, and has enjoyed good health, has his normal weight, and has not lost a day's work from sickness since 1882. He is by profession a watchmaker.

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Every bottle of our Liquid Food is made by our Mr. M., and it is warranted, and has been for twenty years, sweet. This is confirmed by the thousands of cases that have been sold in Africa, Australia, Korea, Burma, Japan, India, and other tropical countries, and we have never allowed one dollar for damaged food. THEY WAIVE THE FLAVOR, AS WHAT THEY WANT IS TO BE RESTORED TO HEALTH, and would take it even if it were as offensive as some medicines and cod liver oil are to many.

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VOLUME XVII.

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The conductors try to present the subjects discussed in such form as shall enlist general interest. It is not a journal of the science of social economy; it is rather a record of successful effort.

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